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TELEGRAMS.

Announcement of the Resignation of the British Ministry.

A Fenian Sympathizer Elected Mayor of Cork.

Gen. Sheridan's Official Report of the Late Indian Battle.

Important Letter from Gen. Howard on the Freedmen's Bureau.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Resignation Announced—Card from Mr. Disraeli.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 2—Midnight.

Prime Minister DISRAELI has published an address announcing and defending the resignation of the Ministry. He reviews the progress of the resolves in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Believing the country would not sanction such a measure, the Government awaited the elections, for the holding of which all expedition was used. The result shows that the Ministry cannot command the respect of the new House of Commons. Therefore, they feel it due to their own honor and to the policy supported by them not to continue unnecessarily in office a single day, deeming it more consistent with the attitude they hold, the convenience of public business and the influence of their party, to resign at once, instead of awaiting the meeting of a Parliament in which they must be in a minority. While taking this course they do not modify their opinions, and are more than ever convinced that Mr. GLADSTONE's proposition is wrong in principle and probably impracticable, and one which, even if practicable, would be disastrous to the nation. They are ready to support reform in the Church of Ireland, but will still offer uncompromising resistance to the policy enunciated by Mr. GLADSTONE.

A Fenian Sympathizer Elected Mayor of Cork.

CORK, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Mr. SULLIVAN, who was struck from the Commission of the Peace for alleged sympathy with Fenianism, has been elected Mayor of this city.

CUBA.

Stagnation in Trade—Late News from the Interior.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The stagnation in trade is increasing. Merchants refuse to make advances to planters on their crops.

The *Diario* to-day publishes the following news from the interior: The rebels near Villa del Cobre have destroyed the aqueduct which supplies Santiago de Cuba with water. A brother of Gen. CESPEDES was killed in the engagement at Cobre. Dissensions have broken out among the rebel leaders. PEREZ objects to the appointment of CESPEDES as Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces. The town of Manzanillo continues in possession of the Government, but is besieged by the rebels.

A mulatto to-day, maddened by jealousy, killed his wife and his two daughters, and badly wounded a servant. Last night a Chinaman was murdered by a negro.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Recent Fight—Gen. Sheridan's Official Report.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Gen. SHERIDAN's official report of the recent battle between Gen. CUSTER's forces and the Indians has been received at the War Department, accompanied by a dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.:

The following dispatch is just received and is sent for the information of the Department. This gives Gen. SHERIDAN a good initiation. I understand his supply depot to be on Rabbit Ear Creek, a little west of south from Fort Dodge, whence he can direct operations; and his very presence there will give assurance that the troops will act with energy, and that nothing will be done but what is right. The bands of the Black Kettle, Little Raven and Santana are well known to us, and are the same that have been along the Smoky Hill for the past five years, and as Gen. SHERIDAN's reports embraces the very same men who first began this war on the Saline and Solomon Rivers. (Signed.)

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant General.

Gen. SHERIDAN's report is as follows:

IN THE FIELD, DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH CANADIAN RIVER AT THE JUNCTION OF BEAVER CREEK, INDIAN TERRITORY, Nov. 29.

To Major-Gen. W. A. Nichols, A. A. G., Military Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report for the information of the Lieutenant-General the following operations of Gen. CUSTER's command: On the 23d of November, I ordered him to proceed with eleven companies of the Seventh Cavalry in a southerly direction, toward the Antelope Hills, in search of hostile Indians. On the 26th, he struck the trail of a war party of Black Kettle's band, returning from the north, near where the eastern line of the Panhandle of Texas crosses the main Canadian. He at once corralled his wagons, and followed in pursuit over to the headwaters of the Washita, thence down that stream, and on the morning of the 27th surprised the camp of Black Kettle, and after a desperate fight, in which Black Kettle was assisted by the Arapahoes under Little Raven, and the Kiowas under Santanta, we captured the entire camp, killing the Chief, Black Kettle, and 102 warriors, whose bodies were left on the field. All their stock, ammunition, arms, lodges, robes and fifty-three women and their children were secured. Our loss was Major ELLIOT, Capt. HAMILTON and nineteen enlisted men, killed; Bvt. Lieut.-Col. BARNITZ, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. J. W. CUSTER, Second Lieut. Z. MARSH and eleven enlisted men wounded. Little Raven's band of Arapahoes and Santana's band of Kiowas were encamped six miles below Black Kettle's camp. About 800 or 900 of the animals captured were shot, the balance being kept for military purposes.

The highest credit is due to Gen. CUSTER and his command. They started in a furious snow-storm, and traveled all the while in snow about twelve inches deep. Black Kettle's and Little Raven's families are among the prisoners. It was Black Kettle's band that committed the first depredations on the Saline and Solomon Rivers, in Kansas. The Kansas regiment has just come in. They missed the trail, and had to struggle in the snow-storm. The horses suffered much in flesh, and the men were living on buffalo meat and other game for eight days. We will soon have them in good condition. If we can get one or two more good blows, there will be no more Indian troubles in my department. We will be pinched in ability to obtain supplies, and nature will present many difficulties in our Winter operations; but we have stout hearts and will do our best. Two white children were recaptured. One white woman and a boy ten years old were brutally murdered by the Indian women when the attack commenced.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Movements of Gen. Sheridan's Forces.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Information has been received from Kansas that Gen. SHERIDAN's forces are moving from New-Mexico, Fort Hays, and four other points, in separate columns, to the Southern country, where the climate is mild, and to which Indians are resorting for Winter sojourn. Gen. SHERIDAN is establishing a base of supplies on the Canadian River. The indications are that his plan of operations will be successful, and the Indians summarily punished. The Indian Agent, Mr. WYNKOOP, is apprehensive that innocent Indians will suffer in the campaign, as no discrimination can be made by the Commanding General.

Further Particulars of the Late Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Gen. SHERIDAN issued field orders No. 6, in which he thanks his troops and congratulates Gen. CUSTER on his recent victory over the Indians. The following property was captured at Indian Village: 875 ponies, 1,123 buffalo robes and skins, 535 pounds of powder, 1,050 pounds lead, 4,000 arrows, 700 pounds of tobacco, besides rifles, pistols, bows, lariats and an immense quantity of dried meats and other provisions.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Important Letter from Gen. Howard—Reasons for Closing Up all but the Claim Division and Educational Work.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A considerable effort has been making for some time from various quarters to induce Gen. HOWARD to recommend the further continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the belief that his recommendation would have great weight with Congress. He said nothing on the question in his annual report, but contented himself with assuming that the general work would close at New-Year's, and making recommendations on that assumption. He has now, however, discussed the matter in detail in a letter to Gen. BROWN, Assistant Commissioner for Virginia, and brings forward reasons for closing up all but the claim division and educational work, which the country will probably accept as conclusive against the further continuance of the Bureau, as a whole. This important letter is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1868.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have carefully examined those parts of your report urging the necessity of continuing the operations of this Bureau in Virginia. The reasons presented are worthy of grave consideration.

I have no doubt that a continuance of the Bureau in those States not yet reconstructed, would, in many respects, be beneficial to the freedmen, but I do not think its continuance absolutely necessary or adequate, without other aid, to protect their lives or to secure to them their political rights. The primitive object of the Bureau, as I understood and interpreted the law, was to give relief in such way as to prepare the freedman for his new condition, to aid him during the transition period from slavery to freedom, by a United States agency, presumed to be free from local prejudice, to protect him in the enjoyment of his natural and acquired rights immediately consequent upon emancipation, to inaugurate and secure to him a system of free labor, and to foster and develop his education. I think much has been accomplished toward this during the three years continuance of the Bureau, and that now we ought, with the protection which wise legislation has thrown around him, to give him a fair trial under its provisions.

It is very true that, in many parts of the late slave States, it is difficult for a colored man to get justice in interior courts. In many counties of all these States, his rights are neglected or positively disregarded. Among certain classes a prejudice often amounting to hatred exists, which only time can eradicate. The conduct of this class may be restrained by wholesome enforcement of the law, but cannot be rectified by the officers of this Bureau. This has been clearly demonstrated in the States which have been reconstructed. My officers and agents have had very little power, when not supported by the military or local civil authority, to protect the exercise of the right of suffrage, or other rights given by the new Constitution, and recently the enacted laws of the States. In unreconstructed States this protection can still be extended in a more summary way by the Military Commander, through his officers, under the authority of the Reconstruction acts. All that is needed is a good set of officers with the right man in command. In your State an admirable system of Military Commissioners, inaugurated by Gen. SCHOFIELD, if carried out as designed, it seems to me, will afford all the protection guaranteed by the Reconstruction laws or several acts relating to the organization of this Bureau.

I am satisfied that all the wants in this direction, suggested in your report, can and should be met by the Post Commanders through the orders of the Commanding General,—in fact, that if the whole responsibility rests with him, he can afford better protection than is now afforded where the responsibility is divided between him and the Assistant Commissioner. The Post Commanders or other military officers on duty in your State can very properly be intrusted with the same duties now performed by the Bureau officers.

The distribution of rations in Virginia for last year has been principally confined to Richmond and large cities. The same necessity may exist the coming Winter. It is time that the civil authorities assume this burden. I am aware that they represent their inability to supply the poor, and are prone to neglect the colored paupers. I am satisfied that if their disposition to aid all, without distinction of race or color, was equal to their means, there would be little difficulty in the way. So long as the Bureau is continued, or the General Government continues to support the pauper class, the local authorities will neglect to do so. But if it is necessary, in order to prevent suffering, for Government to continue a limited issue of supplies, this may be done through the military officers. The military commander has also power, I believe, to enforce the support of paupers by civil authorities in counties which, in his judgment, are able to do so.

I can continue the school work in Virginia and energize its operations with all the means at my command. This I believe to be the wisest expenditure of the balance of the funds devoted to it by law, that can be made for the freedmen and for those white children we can reach under the term of loyal refugees. Their education is more important than all else, and through schools we can reach the end we all seek, more directly than in any other way. I am, therefore, anxious to be able to expend as much as possible of the appropriation remaining on hand for educational work, rather than use it for purposes which I think can as well be accomplished by other means. I hope to give you all the aid necessary for keeping up your schools. The officers left in your State for this work can continue to act as advisers and friends of the freedmen, and can exert as much, and perhaps more, moral influence than they now do. The number, it is true, will be limited, but the nature of their duties will necessarily carry them into all portions of the State, and bring them into direct and constant communication with the freedmen.

I believe none of us have wished to engraft the Freemen's Bureau as a permanent institution upon our Government. This being the case, its substantial removal can as easily be effected now as at any subsequent time. The educational relief is doubly limited; first, by the small balance of funds devoted to this object, and secondly, by the prompt adoption of a school system by the several States following a loyal reconstruction. A little aid, such as the General Government is now affording, in conjunction with the contributions of benevolent societies and the freedmen themselves, will be enough to keep alive the school interest till the State system shall actually replace our work, as has been done already, partially, in Tennessee. The normal schools, academies and colleges will of course have to depend mainly, as all such have done throughout our land in the past, on private donations. They are, however, so important to bring up the standard of education and keep alive a general interest in it, that I am anxious to give them this year every possible impulse. Very truly yours,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General,
Commissioner.

The New-Orleans Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

This was the third day of the Metaire races. The day was fine and the track in good condition. The first race—a sweepstakes for two-year olds, mile heats, for a purse of $400, five entries—was walked over by RICHARDS & KILGOUR's c. c., by *Mickey Free.* The second race was for a purse of $200, mile heats, best two in three, and was won by *Faro.* The following is the summary:

Faro	1	1
Tom Green	2	2
Wisenhunt	3	3

Time—1:57¾, 1:54.

Wisenhunt was the favorite at 2 to 1.

The Reception at Pike's Opera House.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The public reception to the delegates to the National Board of Trade, at Pike's Opera Hall, this evening, was a success. The hall was beautifully lit, and decorated with evergreens. The stage was occupied by the band of the Cincinnati Zouaves, which played several overtures. At near 9 o'clock Mr. GANO, the President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by Mr. FRAILEY, President of the National Board of Trade, ascended to the front, and a speech of welcome was pronounced by Mr. GANO, which was responded to by Mr. FRAILEY. After this a promenade concert took place, and the birds-eye view from the gallery presented a most stirring scene.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Convention at Cincinnati—Report of the Executive Committee—Dispatch to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The National Board of Trade held its preliminary session this morning at the Council Chamber, being called to order at 11:30 o'clock by Vice-President JOHN A. GANO. FREDERICK FRAILEY, of Philadelphia, as Chairman of the former meeting of the Convention, took the chair, *ex officio.* The following report of the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade was presented and accepted, with a few minor changes:

"It is almost six months to-day since the representatives of thirty-two Boards of Trade, and other commercial bodies in the United States, assembled in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of organizing this National Board. The result of that meeting has been in the main fully approved by the respective bodies in whose behalf the action was taken, and has been warmly commended by the public at large, so far as the proceedings have been made known, and have been understood. Our Constitution, as it stands, is calculated to secure for the Board a broad nationality, carefully selected, and the presentation of full and fair discussions, and impartial action. It guards against everything special, sectional or political; it aims to bring thoughtful, practical men together once a year, or oftener, if necessary, to deliberate as business men, and as American business men, upon the financial and industrial capabilities and exigencies of the nation. These leading characteristics of our organization, no one, we may be sure, will desire to change. The Philadelphia meeting was convened, as has been said, for the particular purpose of bringing the Board into existence. It did not afford opportunity for the examination of many questions of a general commercial character. Positive action, however, was had in favor of a few important measures—first reducing the tax on whisky to fifty cents a gallon; second, direct importation to inland cities; third, the cental measure of all the products of the soil; and, fourth, free, unobstructed navigation, through its entire length, of the Mississippi River. Memorials were duly addressed to Congress on each of these subjects, but no legislation followed, except in reference to the tax on whisky, which was reduced to the point indicated by the judgment of this Board. Encouragement of the direct importations to the interior appears on the official programme of our present proceedings, at the instance of the St. Louis Board of Trade; also, the free navigation of the Mississippi by notification of the same body. The cental measurement of grain does not appear upon the programme, and it is for the Board to determine whether any and what further action is desirable. Bill No. 756, introduced by Hon. W. PRUYN, is now pending in the House of Representatives. It covers substantially the recommendations of the Boston Convention, which were confirmed at Philadelphia, on this subject. The proposition of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for a general system of cental measurement will come up, in connection with other questions which came up at the Philadelphia meeting, and which were referred to the Executive Council. This is the third occasion during the present year when representatives of commercial associations have been in convention to take council together in reference to great material concerns of the nation, and two other commercial conventions have been held, more restricted in attendance, but of considerable local importance. We meet for the first time, however, as a purely deliberative body, not as a popular assembly. In commenting upon the meeting at Portland last Summer, the *Commercial Bulletin*, of Boston, used this language: 'We thus have another illustration of the entire capability of our business men to discuss and decide upon great questions of commercial policy. Indeed, we cannot recall a single resolution passed at the conventions of merchants which, within three years past, have been held at Detroit, Boston, Philadelphia and Portland respectively, which, so far as subsequent events have had the opportunity to show, has not been eminently sound, wise and worthy of adoption on the part of Congress. From the regular meetings of this Board, certainly, results no less satisfactory may be anticipated. We have no questions as to organization or methods of procedure to divide the people's attention. We are prepared, doubtless, to consider every question in its broadest relations and its bearings upon the public good. The merchants, manufacturers and active business men of the nation are our constituency, and the local commercial bodies vest the authority and influence which they possess as exponents of commercial opinion in our organization. Let us, therefore, with patience, with impartiality and with patriotism devote ourselves to the duties before us, in the interest of every section of our common country and every branch of its varied industry.'"

The Convention then began with the nomination of Mr. FRAILEY as President this year, and he having vacated the chair, Mr. JOHN A. GANO, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, was called to it. Mr. GANO's name was, however, also proposed for President, and a ballot was called for, which resulted in fifty-nine votes being cast for Mr. FRAILEY and six for Mr. GANO. The nomination of Vice-President was then entertained, which was the subject of some discussion, and on which the Convention took a recess for consideration.

The Board, through their President, sent the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 2.

To Alfred Field, Birmingham, England:

The National Board of Trade of the United States, assembled in Cincinnati, to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, greeting:

Great Britain and the United States of America, bound together for the civilization of the world by lineage, language and customs—may they be at perpetual peace, and their only rivalries be those for the full development of agriculture, commerce and manufactures throughout the earth, and for the unity of the nations in fraternal sympathy and love.

(Signed) FREDERICK FRAILEY, President.

On reassembling, the report of the Committee on the Order of Business was, on motion, read. It limits discussions on any subject to but one speech from each member, and ten minutes only on each subject.

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of five members of the Board, was appointed.

It was moved that two sessions be held per day, each morning session to begin at 9 o'clock, with a view of getting through the business by Friday.

After accepting an invitation to a supper to be given this evening by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Board adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

The Admission of Colorado into the Union—Convention of the Two Parties.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A Denver dispatch of yesterday says that both political parties held separate conventions yesterday to consider the subject of the admission of Colorado into the Union. Both conventions were fully attended. The Republican Convention passed a resolution, with but one dissenting voice, requesting Congress to admit Colorado at once on such terms as that body may deem necessary. The Democratic Convention is not yet harmonious. The Chairman of the Central Committee and other prominent members advocated admission on any terms, but many persons are opposed to admission, except that negro suffrage shall not be made a part of the Constitution. The Convention passed a resolution asking Congressional aid for the construction of railroads centering in Colorado.

The Convention of Cattle Commissioners at Springfield, Ill.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The American Convention of Cattle Commissioners met in Springfield this morning at 10 o'clock, President L. G. ALLEN in the chair. A lengthy discussion arose out of the resolution, offered by Dr. CLENDENNIN, of Ohio, providing for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the causes, symptoms, mode of development, &c., of the disease, and report to the country. A substitute for the original resolution and amendments was offered by Mr. HAMILTON, of Pennsylvania, to the effect that three members of the Convention be appointed to do the work, and ask an appropriation from Congress to defray the expense. Pending the vote on the substitute, the Convention adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

It was arranged that the Committee appointed to draft a cattle law should report at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. In the afternoon the Convention went into general discussion of the cattle disease.

Dr. MORRIS gave an extended account of the investigations under direction of the Kentucky Board of Health, especially of the microscopical investigations as to the fungus believed to cause the disease. They were not found in the blood of healthy cattle. Judge BROWN, of Jacksonville, Ill., a Texas cattle dealer, presented an opinion of that class, that all proper regulation should be made. He thought that if the introduction of cattle was prohibited from the last of March to the 1st of October, and require them, when brought, to be kept in separate inclosures, and held the owners of Texas cattle responsible for all losses from disease, there would be no trouble. He urged at length the importance of the Texas cattle trade. The discussion was continued by Messrs. CHRISTIE, PIPER, BARRETT and others until the adjournment of the afternoon session. There are thirty-six Commissioners in attendance upon the Convention, composed of very able men. That they will agree on some measures, which, if generally adopted, will prevent the further introduction of the disease and yet allow Texas cattle to be introduced, is quite probable, but that there will be any general agreement as to the cause of the disease is hardly expected; the diversity of opinion among the members is too great for that.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Nova-Scotia Politics—Opposition to Mr. Howe's Course.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Anti-Confederation newspapers continue to criticise Mr. HOWE's course. Of the country repeal Press one newspaper only supports him. The *Eastern Chronicle* condemns both Mr. HOWE and the Government, and says it is idle to discuss whether Mr. HOWE did or did not make the proposal that the Government should resign, but that the course is still open and should be adopted at once. Judge MARSHALL has published another long letter against Mr. HOWE. The repealers believe that on the accession of the Liberals and Mr. BRIGHT to power in England, a petition for repeal will be successful. Should it fail, the Government of Nova Scotia will have decided on a plan of operation, which the party can unitedly approve, and give it a prospect of success.

An Anti-Confederation meeting was held last night, which was attended by about fifty persons. A committee was appointed to consider the possibility of constituting a Repeal League. They are to report at another meeting.

Snow in Ontario.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

About three feet of snow fell last night and to-day, and it is still snowing.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Votes of Electors in the Several States.

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 2.—The Electoral College reassembled this morning at the State House and cast the seven votes of the State for GRANT and COLFAX. Gen. GEORGE L. BEAL, of Norway, a member of the College, was elected messenger to bear the vote to Washington.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—The Electoral College of Massachusetts reassembled to-day, and cast the vote of the State for GRANT and COLFAX. JOHN G. B. ADAMS, of Lynn, was chosen messenger to Washington.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 2.—The Vermont Electoral College to-day voted for GRANT and COLFAX, and chose Gen. GRANDEY, of Vergennes, messenger.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2.—The electoral vote of New-Hampshire was to-day given to GRANT and COLFAX. CHARLES GILLIS, of Hillsboro, was chosen messenger.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 2.—The Pennsylvania Electoral College met to-day and cast twenty-six votes for GRANT and COLFAX.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2.—One of the Republican Presidential electors of this State having resigned on account of disqualification under the Fourteenth Amendment, WILSON COOK, a colored man, has been elected to fill the vacancy.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 2.—The Electoral College of this State met in the Governor's Room in the State House at noon, and organized by electing Ex-Gov. HAWLEY Chairman, and J. P. MARSH Clerk. They cast the six votes of the State for GRANT and COLFAX, and appointed Col. JOSEPH SELDEN, of Norwich, messenger to take the vote to Washington.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 2.—The Rhode Island Presidential electors met at Bristol this afternoon. GEORGE H. NORMAN was chosen President, and JAMES T. EDWARD Secretary of the Electoral College. The four votes of Rhode Island were cast for GRANT and COLFAX. EDWARD G. BARROWS was elected messenger.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 2.—The Electoral College met to-day, and cast the eight votes of the State for GRANT and COLFAX.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 2.—The Electoral College of the State met to-day, and cast their votes for GRANT and COLFAX. C. H. BROGDEN was chosen President of the College.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—The Electoral College of Wisconsin met to-day. A. T. PRICE, one of the electors, was detained by the failure of the train to connect, and Gen. J. M. RUSK was chosen to fill the vacancy. The eight votes were cast for GRANT and COLFAX. Gen. RUSH was chosen messenger to bear the vote to Washington.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 2.—The Electoral College met to-day, and cast the vote of the State for GRANT and COLFAX. CLAY NEWLAND was chosen messenger to carry the vote to Washington. The College unanimously adopted a resolution recommending HORACE MAYNARD for a seat in the Cabinet, and gave Mr. NEWLAND a letter to that effect to Gen. GRANT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—The Electoral College of Indiana met to-day and cast the thirteen votes of the State for GRANT and COLFAX.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 2.—The electors for President and Vice-President met at the Capitol at Springfield to-day. Gov. KERNER was appointed to the chair. Elector TUNNECLIFF was absent, and JAMES S. IRWIN was appointed to his place. The electors cast sixteen votes for GRANT and COLFAX. JOHN D. STRONG, of Jacksonville, was chosen messenger to carry the vote to Washington.

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—The State Electoral College met to-day at Lansing, and cast their vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The Electoral College met this morning and cast thirty-three votes for HORATIO SEYMOUR for President, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., for Vice-President. Messengers were appointed to take the votes to Washington, and to the Judge of the Northern District of New-York.

Gov. SEYMOUR being in the city, after the College adjourned, the members marched in a body, and made an informal visit to him at his rooms.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—The New-Jersey Electoral College met at the State House in this city to-day and appointed Hon. PETER D. VROOM President. The seven electoral votes of the State were cast for HORATIO SEYMOUR for President, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., for Vice-President. The usual certificates were signed and JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, JR., was appointed messenger to carry the returns to Washington.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Presidential electors of this State met this morning and cast seven votes for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A messenger was appointed to carry the vote to Washington.

Opening Session of the New-England Temperance Convention at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

The New-England Christian Temperance Convention met in this city to-day, and was very largely attended by people from abroad. Hon. HENRY WILSON was appointed temporary Chairman, and made a lengthy speech, referring in bitter terms to the wording of the License law. At the regular election, Ex-Gov. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, was elected as permanent Chairman of the Convention. He spoke at some length upon the work which the temperance men have to do in New-England. He was succeeded by Rev. J. D. FULTON, Rev. Dr. BLAGDON, Rev. EDWIN THOMPSON, Rev. Mr. JAMES, Rev. Dr. TOMPKINS, Rev. GILBERT HAVEN, D. D., Rev. J. B. DUNN, Rev. Dr. CLARK and Rev. J. M. MANNING. All the speakers were in favor of attempting a restoration of a prohibitory law in those States where it had been set aside, and the adoption of it in others. The Meonian was crowded during the whole session, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

At the session held this evening, in the Park-street Church, speeches were made by Rev. Dr. CHICKERING, Gov. BUCKINGHAM, Hon. HENRY WILSON, Rev. E. W. KIRK and Rev. Dr. MINER. All the speeches pointed directly to the reënactment of the prohibitory law, and nearly all the speakers believed that no other course could be pursued but the one which would bring into force again the law of two years ago. There was a large attendance and very strong indications that the subject will be thoroughly agitated and brought before the next Legislature near the opening of the session.

Arizona Advices—The Legislature—Depredations of the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Arizona advices to Nov. 14 have been received. The Legislature assembled at Tucson on the 10th of November. The troops had attacked an Indian camp and killed seventeen and wounded forty of the savages, and captured several mules and a quantity of arms and ammunition. A large party of Indians attacked a pack-train near Prescott, and killed three men, and captured a lot of rifles, pistols and ammunition, and drove off the animals. The mails were taken from a mail-rider by the Indians near Fort Whipple, but were recovered and delivered to the Postmaster at Wickenburg. Some uneasiness was expressed in regard to the safety of a party of miners who went to Black Canon some time since, as nothing has been heard from them. It is thought by some that the Maqui Indians, from Mexico, have joined the Apaches in the present war against the whites. The Indians in the neighborhood of Wickenburg stampeded a large herd of cattle, horses and mules belonging to the Vulture Mining Company, and succeeded in driving off forty head of cattle. A number of recruits have arrived at Camps Grant and McDowell.

Movements of Gen. Grant in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Gen. GRANT is stopping at the St. James Hotel, where he arrived this morning. He took the hotel carriage at the depot, none other being in waiting. During the forenoon a committee of the City Council informally called on him. This afternoon he visited the Waltham Watch Works, by invitation, accompanied by the Mayor and members of the City Government. He dined at the residence of DAVID SEARS, one of the electors at large, this evening, and met several of the leading business men of the city, including the Presidential electors. To-morrow he goes to Lawrence, and will be shown through the mills there.

Failure of a Theatre Manager in St. Louis—Large Fire in Hannibal, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

F. M. LUDLOW, an old citizen, and formerly a partner of SOL SMITH, the actor, has gone into bankruptcy. Among his liabilities are upward of $8,000 to FANNY KEMBLE and $5,000 to CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

The extensive foundry and machine shops of W. J. QUEATLY, at Hannibal, Mo., were destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000. The insurance is not stated. A large number of valuable patterns belonging to the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad were destroyed.

The Cole-Hiscock Trial—Closing up of the Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The Court for the trial of Gen. COLE met at 10 o'clock. Mr. MITCHELL opened for the defence at 10:30 o'clock and spoke until 12. He was followed by Mr. SEDGWICK for the prosecution, who spoke for one hour. Mr. BEACH continued his argument for the defence to the hour of adjournment. He will be followed to-morrow morning by Mr. BRADY. Mr. TREMAINE will close for the prosecution, and the case will probably go to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

The Ulster County Murderer in Ohio.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

A gentleman now in town says he saw a man by the name of SMITH at the Junction Hotel in Clyde, Ohio, on the 20th of November. He had two girls and a boy with him at the time, but disappeared after being at the hotel a short time, leaving the children there. The children were questioned as to where they lived, and from the answers given it is thought that this man is the Ulster County murderer.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

An Important Decision—Liability of Railroads in Seceding States to Loyal Stockholders—De Facto Governments—Payments in Confederate Notes.

From the Richmond State Journal, Dec. 1.

Among the most important cases decided at this term of the Circuit Court, was that in which the opinion printed below was given by Chief Justice CHASE. It establishes, as far as the judgment of that Court can establish it, the right of stockholders in loyal States to the dividends declared during the war upon the stock held by them in Southern railroads, notwithstanding the confiscation of such stock and dividends by the Confederate Government. It explains clearly what is meant by the term *de facto* Government. And it promulgates the rule that Confederate notes received in the rebel States on account of parties in loyal States, innocent of acts violating the interdict against commercial intercourse, must be accounted for in lawful money equal in value to the Confederate notes at the time of receipts.

The opinion of the Chief Justice, which we now give, states the facts clearly, and will be read with interest in and out of Virginia:

OPINION.

This is a suit by the administrators of a stockholder of the Petersburg Railroad Company, who was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and resided in the City of Philadelphia during the late rebellion, to compel that corporation, created by the statutes of Virginia and North Carolina, and having its principal office for business at Petersburg, to account for dividends declared by the Company during 1861 and subsequently, before the filing of the bill on the 22d of November, 1866.

According to the statement of the answer, admitted to be true by written stipulation of counsel, CATHARINE C. KEPPELL, before the rebellion, was the owner of 203 shares of the Company's stock, and subsequently, by further issues of stock, became entitled to 101 additional shares, making a total of 304 shares. After the secession of Virginia, and organization of the Southern Confederacy, the Company submitted, without opposition, to the control of the Confederate Government set up over North Carolina and that part of Virginia in which the road lay, in hostile exclusion of the constitutional authority of the United States. Subsequently, on the 30th of August, 1861, the Confederate Congress passed an act for the sequestration or confiscation of all property found within the rebel States belonging to loyal citizens of the other States of the Union.

Under this act, such proceedings were had by a district judge holding a court under the pretended authority of the Confederate Government, and by a receiver appointed by him, that 90 shares of Mrs. KEPPELL's stock were sold to sundry purchasers, and dividends were paid on the whole number of shares, partly to these purchasers and partly to the receiver. These dividends amounted to 109 per cent., and were paid at different times from July, 1861, to November, 1864, inclusive.

After the overthrow of the Confederacy the sales made by the receiver were treated as nullities by the Railroad Company. Scrip for the 101 additional shares was sent to the complainants, as administrators, and if dividends had been subsequently declared, payment would have been made to them on the whole 304 shares.

It appears from this statement that the Company itself regarded the Confiscation act as null and of no force so far as the sale of the ninety shares was concerned. That sale was treated as a nullity, and the title of the purchasers under it are worthless.

But the Company claims—first, that payments of dividends, made under the same act, to the receiver and the purchasers, must be upheld as valid payments; and, secondly, if this claim be disallowed, then that the liability of the Company was only to pay, on demand, the dividends of Mrs. KEPPEL in such currency as was necessarily received, and no demand having been made except by the commencement of this suit after that currency had become wholly worthless, no decree can now be made against the Company.

The first of these propositions rests upon the premises that the Confederate organization was a Government *de facto,* and that acts in obedience to its authority must be presumed to have been done under the compulsion of superior force, by reason of which the actors are discharged from all ulterior responsibility.

Of this it may be observed, in the first place, that the term *de facto,* as descriptive of a government, has no fixed and definite sense. It is, perhaps, most correctly used as signifying a government completely, though only temporarily, established in place of the lawful or regular Government, occupying its capital and exercising its power. Examples of this kind of *de facto* Governments are found in English history; some in the violent seizure and temporary possession of royal power, and one so conspicuous that the world can never lose the sense of it, in the establishment of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate in place of the monarchy. In this sense certainly, the rebel Government was never a *de facto* Government. It never held the national capital. It never asserted any authority to represent the nation. It was only what it professed to be a revolutionary organization, seeking to establish a confederacy of States, disconnected from the United States, and dependent wholly for success upon the success of the revolution.

The term, however, is often used, and perhaps more frequently in a sense less precise, as signifying any organized government established for the time over a considerable territory, in exclusion of the regular government. A *de facto* government of this sort is not distinguishable in principle from other unlawful combinations. It is distinguishable in fact mainly by power, and in territorial control, and by the policy usually adopted in relation to it by the national government. Treason in England is not committed against the lawful government by acts of hostility done in support of a *de facto* government, strictly so-called. This is the rule established by the statute, 11 Henry VII., passed with reference to the frequent changes in the royal authority during the civil wars of York and Lancaster. And the reason of the rule, doubtless, extended to acts done under the Parliament and the Protector, while in possession of the supreme authority in England, though the benefit of it was denied to many, and in a most conspicuous instance to Sir HENRY VANE. And it may be well doubted whether in this country treason against the United States could be committed in obedience to a usurping President and Congress, exercising unconstitutional and unlawful power at the seat of the National Government. But it cannot be maintained that acts against the King, committed in obedience to a usurper temporarily in possession of a part of the kingdom, or that levying war against the United States by persons, however combined and confederated, (even though successful in establishing their actual authority in several States,) would not be treason here.

What effect, then, is to given to acts done under the authority of an insurgent body, actually organized as a government, and actually exercising the powers of a government, within a large extent of territory, not merely in hostility to the regular and lawful Government, but in complete exclusion of it from the whole territory subject to the insurgent control?

It is not easy to give a general answer to this question. On the one hand it is clear that none of its acts in hostility to the regular Government can be recognized as lawful; on the other, it is equally clear that transactions between individuals, which would be legal and binding under ordinary circumstances, cannot be pronounced illegal and of no obligation, because done in conformity with laws enacted or directions given by the usurping power.

Between these extremes of lawful and unlawful, there is a large variety of transactions to which it is difficult to apply strictly any general rule; but it may be safely said that the transactions of the usurping authority, prejudicial to the interests of citizens of other States excluded by the insurrection and by the policy of the national Government from the care and oversight of their own interests within the States in rebellion, cannot be upheld in the Courts of that Government.

In the case before us, for example, Mrs. KEPPEL was the undoubted owner of 304 shares of the stock of the Petersburg Railroad Company, and was clearly entitled to her just proportion of its earnings. But she was denounced as an alien enemy by the Confederate Goverment. She was excluded from all control of her stock, and all receipt of dividends. And more than this, the stock was sequestered, or rather confiscated and partly sold and the dividends paid to the purchasers and to a person called a receiver, appointed under the rebel authority. Can it be maintained that her right to the dividends upon her stock was defeated by these transactions? We think not. We cannot regard the Confederate Government as a *de facto* Government in any such sense that its acts are entitled to judicial recognition as valid. On the contrary, we are obliged to regard it as a combination or unlawful confederacy, organized for the overthrow of the national Government, and its acts, for the confiscation or sequestration of the private property of the citizens of the United States, and null and of no effect. The appointment of the receiver, the sale of the stock, the payment of dividends, must all be regarded as part of the process of sequestration or confiscation, and all as equally void.

But it is said, admitting the character of the Confederate Government, in view of the law, to be such as has been stated, that the Company was compelled to pay the dividends to the parties who received them, and by this compulsory payment was discharged of responsibility to the lawful proprietor of the stock.

This proposition asserts the exemption of the Company from liability on the principle of *vis major;* that there can be no responsibility where the loss is occasioned by irresistible force. And it may be admitted that if the dividends belonging to Mrs. KEPPELL had been set apart to her specially, and the money thus set apart had been taken from the officers of the Company without consent on their part, by the application of force, either actual or menaced, under circumstances amounting to duress, the loss must have been borne by her. After such an appropriation of dividends, the company would have become, perhaps, the bailee of the stockholder for her proportion, and an excuse which would avail a carrier for hire for non-delivery, might excuse the company for non-payment.

But we cannot agree that this rule is fairly applicable to this case. It does not appear that there was any setting apart of dividends, or that any force was actually used or threatened. On the contrary, the action of the Company in employing their railroad in the service of the Confederate Government, and the absence of any protest on the part of any of its officers, against the unlawful payment of the dividends, afford a reasonable inference that they were not involuntary accessories to the whole action of that government. No reasonable application of the principle relied upon, therefore, will excuse the Company from its liability to its stockholders, and public policy clearly requires the protection of stockholders in the loyal States from any application of this principle not clearly demanded by the law. Mrs. KEPPELL was deprived of the immediate security afforded to her rights by the National Government, by the rebellion. It is the duty of that Government, since that rebellion is suppressed, to afford her, as far as practicable, ultimate security. On the other hand, it is the obvious dictate of sound policy that no encouragement should be given to rebellion by relieving parties within rebel control of private responsibilities, except in very clear cases of compulsory force, without their direct or indirect consent.

We think the second claim of the Company as to payment in Confederate notes equally untenable. The liability of the Company to Mrs. KEPPELL for each dividend accrued when it was declared. At that moment the Company became debtor and the stockholder creditor for the amount. It may have been the fault of neither that payment was not then made. It was not, certainly, the fault of the stockholder. It is no excuse to the Company that the particular currency in which its income was received, and in which its dividends were paid to the stockholders, has since become worthless. The dividends were declared in dollars. The debt created by the dividend to the stockholder was due in dollars. And in dollars only can it now be discharged.

But we are not more ready to say that it must now be discharged by dollars of greater value than those in which it was received, than to say that it may be discharged by dollars of no value at all.

At the time several of the dividends were declared, the chief currency, and when the others were declared, almost the entire currency of that part of the country in which the railroad was operated, was in Confederate notes; and whatever currency of bank notes there may have been in circulation was of no greater real value. This currency may fairly be said to have been imposed on the country by irresistible force. There was no other in which the current daily transactions of business could be carried on, and there could be no other while the rebel Government kept control of the rebel States. The necessity for using this currency was almost the same as the necessity to live. No protest, no resistance, no rejection, could avail anything. At the same time, this currency, though it depreciated rapidly, had a sort of value. Its redemption, though improbable, was not impossible, and, until the downfall of the Confederacy, it had a greater or less degree of purchasing power.

Under these circumstances, we cannot refuse to take notice of the fact that the dollars which the Company received were not of either description of dollars recognized as lawful money by the laws of the United States; nor can we hold the officers of the Company as incurring any liability to the stockholders by receiving the currency actually in circulation for its earnings, beyond that of prompt payment in like currency to such stockholders as were in a situation to receive such payment, and payment as soon as practicable in currency of equivalent value to such as were resident in States, intercourse with which was, at the time, not only cut off by the civil war, but was also interdicted by the Congress of the United States.

In the case of SHORTRIDGE *vs.* MACON, it was held that the accrual of interest upon a note for a certain sum and interest was not suspended by the rebellion. The dividends in the present case are in a different predicament. Dividends are only payable on demand, and it is agreed in this case that there was no demand until the filing of the bill. Interest, therefore, can only be allowed from that date.

We shall decree, therefore, that the respondents pay to the complainants the dividends declared upon the stock of their intestate, with interest from Nov. 23, 1866. The amount of the several dividends at the several dates when made will be computed by deducting such per centage as will reduce them to equal value in lawful money, and interest on the aggregate amount will be cast from Nov. 23, 1866, to this date at six per cent. And decree will be entered for the sum thus ascertained. The computations may be made by the counsel or by a master, as they may prefer.

The Condition of Texas.

In a letter to the mother of a young man who was recently murdered in Texas, Gov. PEASE of that State says:

In the discharge of official duties, I act for the whole people of the State, without regard to their political opinions. I have endeavored faithfully to direct the attention of our citizens to the great prevalence and increase of crime throughout the State, and the almost entire neglect to arrest and punish any of the offending; but I regret to have to say that my efforts have not only been scorned by the people, but they have been charged to improper motives. Our State is in a deplorable condition, and I see no effective remedy for the evils under which we are suffering, but in the action of the people themselves. When they resolve that crime shall be punished, it will be done—not before. I deeply sympathize with you and your husband in your afflictions, and sincerely trust that the perpetrators of this inhuman murder may be discovered and punished. I send you inclosed a copy of a proclamation this day issued, which will be published in the *Republican* at this place, and would publish it in other papers if there was an appropriation to pay for it. Yours, with respect,

E. M. PEASE.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP PEREIRE.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's steamship *Pereire,* which left Havre Nov. 19 and Brest Nov. 21, arrived at this port last evening. Her letters and files, (for which latter we are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. DUCHESNE,) are later by two days than those received by the *City of Boston.*

FRANCE.

Funeral of Baron James de Rothschild—Interesting Ceremonies and Scenes.

From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 20.

The distinctive characteristic of the funeral of Baron JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD was precisely the opposite of what the name of the opulent deceased seemed to promise, as it especially impressed the spectators by its extreme simplicity, and formed a striking contrast with the enormous number of the persons who attended to pay the deceased a last tribute of respect. From 10:30 in the morning the hotel of the Rue Laffitte was insufficient to accommodate the crowds who arrived from all quarters of Paris, and who filled the apartments, the staircases and the courtyard, extending to the foot-pavement outside, and even to the carriage-way.

Barons GUSTAVE, ALPHONSE and EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD, with whom were their London relatives who had come over to join them, received the condolences of the visitors in a large *salon* on the ground floor. The deceased lay in the story above, in an apartment converted into a sort of *chapelle ardente,* and in which took place the mortuary ceremonies prescribed by the Israelitish ritual. There was no funeral drapery or ornamentation of any kind on the front of the house.

Somewhat after 11 the coffin was carried down, and placed on a hearse drawn by two horses. Immediately after came the servants of the family in the deepest mourning, about forty in number. A few paces behind were the sons of the deceased, and the other members of the family, and then seven mourning coaches of the ordinary kind; next, the general crowd to the number of about five thousand, and over one hundred private carriages. Within such limits only was confined the prescribed order of the procession, as more was impossible. The multitude belonged to all classes of society, and extended over a length of more than a mile. Political, financial and literary celebrities, eminent persons of every class and profession, of every faith and of all nations, walked intermingled with humble working men, whom a sentiment of gratitude had most probably induced to attend.

The Emperor was represented by the Duke DE CAMBACERES, Grand Master of the Ceremonies; M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES, Introducer of Ambassadors; Gens. DE MONTEBELLO, DE BEVILLE, DE LA MOSKOWA, FAVE and PAJOL, Aides-de-Camp; Count DE NIEUWERKERKE, Superintendent of the Fine Arts, and several Chamberlains and Equerries. The Ministers, being obliged to proceed to Compeigne for the weekly Council, had sent their secretaries and chefs-de-service. Prince DE METTERNICH and the staff of his Embassy were present, as well as Count DE SOLMS, (Prussia,) DJEMIL PACHA, (Turkey,) the Chevalier NIGRA, (Italy,) M. MON, Count DE SERBACH, and other personages connected with the diplomatic service.

The high officials belonging to the banking interest, companies of credit, and railways, were in great numbers, and among them could be seen M. Rouland, Governor of the Bank of France; the Marquis de Ploeuck and M. Cuvier, Deputy Governors, and MM. Pillet-Will, Darblay Jeune, Durand, Vassal, Ackerman de Waru and Millescamps, Regents; M. Marsaud, Secretary-General; M. Cohen, of Antwerp; MM. Blount, Ganneron, Vernes, Schapper, Bénic, Adolphe Fould, Délessert, Lacroix-Saint-Pierre, &c. All the railway companies were represented by their Presidents and the majority of the Directors. The whole of the Board of the Northern Company were present, headed by M. Delebecque, the Vice-President; and, in addition, all the employes, who could be spared from the service of the line, attended. The Central Israelite Consistory, of which M. ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD is a member, and that of Paris to which M. GUSTAVE belongs, were all present. The Grand Rabbi of Brussels had come to join those high dignitaries of the Hebrew religion, around whom were grouped the ministers of the Jewish worship, in order to render a last and special homage to the man who had done so much during his life for his faith and his coreligionists.

The cortege did not reach the Jewish cemetery at Pére-Lachaise until nearly 2 o'clock. At the tomb, M. CERFBEER, President of the Central Consistory, pronounced a very effective address; after which M. DELEBECQUE, in the name of his fellow-directors, bade a touching adieu to the deceased. The last prayers were said by the Rabbi of the German synagogue at Paris, who afterward drew an eloquent picture of the manifold acts of charity in which the late Baron had taken a part; he terminated by calling on the dead the mercy of the God of Israel. The crowd then slowly withdrew, deeply moved by the unpretending simplicity of the whole proceedings.

TURKEY.

Government Circular in Relation to the Passage of the Dardanelles.

From La Turquie, of Constantinople.

The following circular has been addressed by SAVFET-PACHA to the representatives of Foreign Powers in this city:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: The interdiction of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus Straits to foreign ships of war is a rule which the Imperial Government, in the exercise of a territorial right, has at all times applied. The Treaty of Paris of the 30th March, 1856, only intervened solemnly to affirm the resolutions of the Sultan to maintain inflexibly, so long as the Sublime Porte should be at peace, this ancient regulation of his empire recorded in the Treaty of London of the 13th July, 1841; and the cosignatary Powers engaged themselves by this act to respect the determination of the territorial Sovereign. The principle has always been maintained; and if, on rare and exceptional occasions, some vessels of war have been permitted to pass the straits, this was, on every such occasion, in virtue of a special authorization, accorded out of deference to the high personages who were on board. The Sublime Porte, however, recognizes that a relaxation of the strict application of the principle with respect to ships of war beyond the exceptions provided for by Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention of the 30th March, 1856, would not be compatible with the declaration contained in the Treaty of Paris above cited. Therefore, it has been decided that for the future there will be absolutely no other exception than that for war vessels carrying a Sovereign or the Chief of an independent State. The resolution here announced having been sanctioned by His Imperial Majesty, I have the honor of begging you to bring it to the knowledge of your Government. Receive, &c.,

SAVFET.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Negotiations Respecting the Departure of the French from the Pontifical Territory.

Florence (Nov. 15) Correspondence of le Siècle.

It is now known for certain that very active negotiations are going on respecting the departure of the French troops occupying a portion of the Pontifical territory. It is also positive that the initiative of the communications on the subject was taken by Gen. MENABREA, who, after having shown the stability of the present Government, and the sincerity with which it is fulfilling its engagements, instructed M. NIGRA to demand a pure and simple return to the Convention of September, and the withdrawal of the French. The reply was that the Menabrea Ministry had sufficiently reëstablished order, but that the Emperor NAPOLEON, while having the highest opinion of the sincerity of the Florence Cabinet, considered that a revival of the September Convention would only prolong a *statu quo* equally prejudicial to both the Holy See and Italy; lastly, that the establishment of regular, if not official relations, between the two countries could alone permit His Majesty to recall the French troops without having to fear fresh complications. Gen. MENABREA insisted, and presented several drafts of an arrangement, into the details of which there is no necessity to enter, as they did not lead to any solution. The famous Note of the 24th January, laying down the bases of a *modus vivendi* between the Holy See and Italy, and emanating also from the General, still serves as a framework to the present negotiations. French policy for the last year has had one answer to make: "The Emperor will only withdraw his troops when an accord shall have been established between Italy and the Holy See, so as to place the two States in a regular and normal situation toward each other." The imprudent words of M. BROGLIO, Minister of Public Instruction, "Rome will soon belong to Italy *de facto,*" have caused some little embarrassment in the negotiations. He afterward suppressed that phrase from the printed report of his speech, but the words were heard by upward of 200 persons.

FIRE IN THE GAS YARD.—At 9:30 o'clock last evening a small frame building in the Gas House yard of the Metropolitan Gas Company, took fire from the grate, and was injured to the amount of $200. It was unoccupied except at night, when it was used by the watchman. He was absent at the time, and had left the grate filled with coke. The building was situated in First-avenue, near Sixty-fifth-street, and was fully insured.

A NEW GOLD FIELD.

Alleged Discovery of Gold in Dutchess County—History, Extent and Character of the New Mines—Assay of the Ores by Eminent Chemists.

Very early in the history of the State of New-York traces of valuable and rich mineral deposits were found in the geological formation of various parts of the territory; and seventy years ago mines of silver were opened along the Hudson River, particularly in Dutchess County. These mines were discovered and worked by Dutch capitalists, who, owing to the absence of facilities in this country for working the ores and separating the metals, were compelled to send their products in crude form to Holland for reduction. This was found to be very expensive, so much so as to render the mines unprofitable, and they were soon abandoned.

Geological surveys on the Atlantic slope of this continent have developed rich deposits of both gold and silver on the eastern slope of the Alleghany Mountains, running in quartz veins, having a general direction of a few degrees east of north and west of south. These deposits have been clearly traced at the South throughout the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, the strata bending in the latter State to the west with the coast of the country. These traces have been fully developed in many localities, particularly in Virginia and North Carolina, in which States mines have been in successful operation. Indeed, anterior to the discovery of gold in California, North Carolina produced more of the metal than all the rest of the territory of the United States combined. These mines are still looked upon as of permanent value, and up to the beginning of the war were profitably worked.

Later explorations disclosed the existence of rich veins of gold-bearing quartz, similar in all respects to those at the South, throughout New-England, and running into Nova Scotia, retaining in all their extent the essential peculiarities of the developed veins of the South. In New-Hampshire this lead has been, to some extent, opened and tested, and found to be so productive as to invite the investment of capital for practical mining, and preparations are now making on a considerable scale in that State for the development of this enterprise. In Nova Scotia the mines have long been opened and successfully worked.

The general course and common character of all these Atlantic coast developments was a matter to attract scientific attention, and the theory has been for years advanced that there was an unbroken belt of auriferous deposit extending from the Bay of Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico, though the connecting link remained undiscovered.

In 1858, Dr. EDWIN G. FRELIGH, then a young and enthusiastic student of chemistry, son of MARTIN FRELIGH, M. D., gave his attention to this subject. After patient study and a careful investigation of the general subject, young Dr. FRELIGH formed a theory of his own as to the connection of this great auriferous belt throughout the State of New-York, and at once set at work to practically demonstrate his theory. He experienced but little trouble in finding ordinary quartz rock in various localities throughout Ulster and Dutchess Counties, and in the general course of the belt in the counties north and south of those named. Indeed, in Dutchess County, but a few miles back from the Hudson, he found the quartz in large quantities on the surface, and throughout the stone fences of the farmers in all that region it abounded as commonly almost as the more ordinary rock of the country. Gathering up specimens of this "float" quartz here and there, Dr. FRELIGH carefully examined and analyzed them, finding unmistakable traces of gold. Indeed, not unfrequently nuggets of gold, having sufficient size to be visible to the naked eye, were found in the quartz-bearing boulders of the surface. Not willing to rest the matter on his own judgment, the Doctor submitted some of these specimens to the most eminent assayists and analytical chemists, all of whom corroborated his own discoveries.

Here, then, after several years' study and research, was satisfactory evidence of the existence of gold. But all discoveries as yet were mere "floats"—that is, particles found in detached fragments of quartz scattered about the surface of the country. There yet remained to trace the source whence these "floats" came, or the vein that it was now apparent existed somewhere in the region. But it was not until the years 1860–61 that the quartz was discovered "in place," or, more clearly, that any layer or defined strata of gold-bearing quartz was found. The doctor made this discovery on the farm of Mr. ALFRED WELCH, about four miles north of east of the village of Rhinebeck, in Dutchess County, and but a very few feet from the main highway leading from Rhinebeck to Milan. Here were found, immediately upon the surface, four distinct veins of quartz, parallel with each other, though separated on the surface by layers of talcose slate varying from five to six feet thick, though indicating characteristics of a common vein. Subsequent explorations have satisfactorily established the fact that this is a spur of a main or common vein, which bears a thickness of not less than ten feet. The vein was traced for several hundred feet on the surface, and examined at different points. It was found uniform in character and wealth of metal. Ore was taken freely from these surface indications and submitted to most thorough analyses, with cheering success. It was in this vein that Dr. FRELIGH first discovered "free gold."

In the meantime, the doctor continued his explorations, his previous successes adding zeal and confidence to the spirit with which the work was prosecuted. Soon after, in a ridge lying parallel with the vein above described, and distant twenty-five and a half chains in a southeasterly direction, in which was previously known to exist a massive vein of quartz immediately on the surface, the bright metal was discovered; and the lode being so much heavier than that first analyzed, it soon absorbed the greater attention. This vein was clearly traceable entirely across the farm of Mr. DANIEL MURTCH, throughout which the spots where it is not exposed are the exceptions. This vein has been accurately explored at one point, where an excavation of eighteen feet has been made, revealing the perfect formation of the vein, with a thickness between its well-defined walls of fourteen feet ten inches. It dips at the surface 45° with the horizon toward the east, inclining more to the perpendicular as it leaves the surface. Its course is exactly parallel with the Welch or "Freligh" vein, first described, running 25° east of north and west of south. The walls are of talco-argillaceous slate. The excavation follows the vein eighteen feet on its course, and discloses a uniform character. The surface indications of the vein have been traced for a distance of twelve miles in either direction from the main excavation, with unvarying results. This lead has been denominated the "Hudson vein."

About eight chains southeasterly of this opening another vein was soon discovered, revealing itself in a copse of wood, and appearing upon the surface for a distance at this point of about 200 feet in length, having a defined thickness of twelve feet. At various other points, northerly and southerly, the surface indications of this vein also appear, parallel with and at a uniform distance from the Hudson vein, and having at all points the same richness and general characteristics.

Twelve chains southeasterly of the Hudson vein, and four chains southeasterly of and parallel with the last, a fourth vein was found peeping above the surface, in the centre of a swamp, showing itself for a length of thirty-five feet, and having a maximum thickness of ten feet. The distinctive character of this vein is traced at other points parallel with those above described, and is easily found adjacent to them at any point.

In July, 1868, the Murtch farm property, which Dr. FRELIGH had previously purchased, was sold to Mr. ROBERT W. MILBANK, of this City, who at once engaged the professional services of Prof. J. G. POHLE, the eminent geologist and analytical chemist, to explore the indications and analyze the ores. Prof. POHLE's explorations were confined to the property purchased by Mr. MILBANK, and while, to the extent they have been carried, they fully confirm the discoveries of Dr. FRELIGH, have not been carried so far.

Prof. POHLE visited Dutchess County imbued with a natural skepticism on the subject of gold, and was not very enthusiastic until he had discovered and tested the "color." When convinced of the existence of gold, in the exercise of professional prudence, he discovered the richer body of ore and selected his material for assay from the under-medium average of the yield. The Professor personally superintended the blasting of his ore, several tons being removed, from which he filled three tight barrels with what he terms "the average of the workable or pay ore." The Professor, in his report, adds that "it would have been an easy matter to have selected ore yielding a high result, but as this was the point to guard against and I meant to be perfectly impartial, I may possibly have done the mine a trifling injustice." Prof. POHLE's report of the assay of this ore is as follows:

The sample thus taken, weighing 1,120¼ lbs., was sent to the metallurgical establishment of Messrs. SECOR, SWAN & Co., of this City, and there submitted, under my personal supervision, to the various processes of pulverizing, washing, amalgamation, &c. Every precaution was taken to guard against the accidental introduction of gold from the remnants of auriferous ores which had previously gone through the various apparatus; the ore cracker and Chilian mill, the sieves, amalgamator, amalgamating tubs, &c., were thoroughly cleaned and the mercury tested; in fact, the operations were conducted with the care and nicety of an analytical research.

When all the ore had been ground and sieved, it was well and thoroughly mixed and four pounds of an average retained for fire assays as a check on the result.

The button of gold obtained by this practical working weighed 338¾ grains.

The main button of gold was found to have a fineness of 963 thousandths, or about 23¼ carats; the balance being mainly silver. The following are the proportionate constituents of it:

Gold	325.97 grains, at	$20.672	$14.030
Silver	12.53 grains, at	1.2929	.033
Copper	trace.		
Total	338.50 grains		$14.063

By calculations this would give the following rates and value per ton of 2,000 pounds:

Gold	1 oz. 4 dwt. 7 91-100 grs., at $20.672	$25.14
Silver	22 grains, at $1.2929	.06
Total gold value		$25.20

The tailings resulting from the working, except a small portion of the lighter particles, which floated away with the current of water used in the operation of washing the amalgam, and which it was found impracticable to collect, were also assayed and found to contain gold in the proportion of $2.32 per ton.

The fire assays of the samples of pulverized ore retained for this purpose, yielded the following proportions to the ton of 2,000 pounds:

Gold	1 oz. 7 dwts., 12 grains, at $20.672	$28.41
Silver	1 dwt., at $1.2929	.06
Total		$28.47

showing the whole operation per ton thus:

Practical yield of metal	$25.20
Tailings	2.32
Loss (floated off)	.96
Total	$28.47

In addition to these and other assays, Dr. POHLE has analyzed numerous selected specimens of ore, showing in some cases a yield as high as $1,250 per ton, and ranging from that figure down. It is the opinion of the doctor that the average yield of these ores, as now obtained from general workings on the more fully developed veins, would be about $30 per ton. In this opinion he is sustained and exceeded in his estimates by numerous practical miners and scientific gentlemen, who on Tuesday visited and inspected the locality.

The popular idea of the richness and value of gold ore is greatly exaggerated. Most uninformed people imagine that a ton of ore should yield, perhaps thousands of dollars. To illustrate the fallacy of this idea, and at the same time to show by comparison the real value of these Dutchess County gold discoveries, a brief glance at gold mining elsewhere will be useful.

The most valuable and profitable mine in California at the present time is the Hayward, formerly the Eureka. This mine disclosed at the surface a vein merely from five to six feet in thickness. The ore has been taken out now to a depth of 1,200 feet, where the vein is found to be twenty feet in thickness. The product of this mine yields from $27 to $30 per ton. The cost of working is a trifle less than $6 per ton, about one-fifth of which is consumed in elevating the ore to the surface. The net earnings of the mine at last reports were $40,000 per month.

The gold-bearing veins of California have a thickness of from six feet upward, and when yielding from $7 to $8 per ton are considered paying mines. The usual cost of getting out the ore is from $5 to $6 per ton.

In North Carolina the yield of the average run of the mines is about $10 per ton. One mine in that State was worked all last Winter on a yield of but $5 per ton, and more than paid its expenses. The usual estimate in that State for mining the ore is $5 per ton.

Practical mining engineers estimate the cost of working a mine on the Hudson vein, in Dutchess County, at from $4 50 to $5 per ton of ore. If the ore should yield out $11 per ton, which is the very lowest assay that has been made, this would leave a margin of from $6 to $6 50 per ton of ore for profits. Should the product reach Dr. POHLE's professional estimate of $30 per ton, the profits will be enormous. In this connection it may be added that Prof. TORREY, of the United States Assay Office, has just concluded an assay of a barrel of ore gathered by himself at these mines, and he reports that none of the specimens selected (and they were intended to represent the average of the vein) yielded less than $100, and that their average yield was $118 49 per ton.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

A Contested Claim to an Estate—Question of the Legality of a Marriage—Decision in Favor of the Reputed Wife.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County,
Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868.

A trial of great interest has taken place here within the last two days, before the Circuit Court, which has much excited the town and caused the Court-room to be crowded. Justice GILBERT was on the Bench. It involved a large amount of property, and turned on the question as to whether a marriage was valid where no ceremony had taken place, but where the parties had for years acknowledged each other as man and wife.

A number of years ago, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, once a resident of New-York, and subsequently of Rye Neck, in Westchester County, died, leaving property to the value of nearly $600,000, with three daughters and one son as apparent heirs. It appeared, however, that three other claimants came forward in the persons of Mrs. CATHERINE PAULINE TAYLOR and her two children, asserting themselves as the widow and offspring of the deceased, who had made no will. In pursuance of due legal course, therefore, Mrs. MARY LOUISA VAN TUYL, the eldest married daughter of the deceased, commenced a suit against OTTO M. E. VAN TUYL, the husband of her sister, and the rest of her brothers and sisters, for a partition of the property, in order to test the legality of Mrs. TAYLOR's claim. The counsel of Mrs. TAYLOR, formerly Miss EDWARD, were JOHN B. HASKIN, ABEL CROOK, SAMUEL E. LYON, CHARLES H. HINMAN and JOHN D. MCGREGOR. For Mrs. VAN TUYL, WILLIAM H. ANTHON, Hon. ROBERT COCHRANE and THOMAS NELSON appeared.

It was decided by the Court that the defence should proceed to prove the legitimacy of Mrs. TAYLOR's children. Mr. SAMUEL E. LYON, of New-York, opened the case in their behalf, and stating to the jury that the question to be decided was, whether the lady present, who had lived with the deceased as his wife for ten years, and borne him three children, was in law his wife or not, and whether the three children were or were not, legitimate. About twelve years ago, he said, the deceased lost his first wife, who had borne him five children. He then removed from New-York to Rye, where he resided until his death. Soon after this removal, two of his daughters, MARY LOUISA, and SOPHIA JANE, married two brothers by the name of VAN TUYL. About the same period Mr. TAYLOR made the acquaintance of the lady who claimed to be his wife. She was between 17 and 18 years of age, and came to the house as a seamstress, residing there as part of the family. Mr. TAYLOR did not live on very sociable terms with his daughters, and being much in the society of the young lady, became attached to her. He offered her marriage, which she, feeling the disparity of their positions, rejected; but he persisted, and finally induced her to hold married relations with him, on his assurance that if he finally acknowledged her as his wife, the law would pronounce them married. He promised that, with exception of an open recognition before his family, he would prove, in every respect, a true husband. He moreover stated, that if, at the end of two years, she desired a ceremony of marriage, it should take place. The daughters of Mr. TAYLOR, perceiving this partiality of their father, treated the young lady unkindly; and one day, during the absence of Mr. TAYLOR, their treatment caused her to leave the house and go to Feltville, New-Jersey, where she worked at sewing books. After a residence of a week at Feltville she wrote to Mr. TAYLOR, informing him of her location, and he sent her money every week. After three months' residence there she met him in New-York, by his appointment, and it was arranged that she should return to his house at Rye Neck. This she did, and remained there until she found herself likely to become a mother, when she again left, and returned to New-York, where Mr. TAYLOR hired rooms for her. After the birth of her first child, he continued to provide for both her and it, and in various ways recognized the lady before others as his wife, manifesting great affection for both her and her offspring. After she had kept house and boarded at various places, with money furnished by Mr. TAYLOR, he finally bought a house for her at Harlem, and visited her to within ten days of his death. The counsel here proved by a number of authorities that the fact of a man and a woman living together, and acknowledging each other publicly as such rendered them so in reality.

Mrs. TAYLOR, on being examined, repeated the statement of Mr. LYON. A number of other witnesses proved that Mr. TAYLOR had constantly introduced her as his wife, and she, in return, had introduced him to many person as her husband, without denial on his part.

Messrs. W. H. ANTHON and NELSON conducted the examination on the part of the prosecution, and the case was summed up by Hon. ROBERT COCHRAN. The chief points made were, that there had been no agreement of marriage at the time of first assuming marriage relations, and that Mr. TAYLOR had not acknowledged the lady as his wife to his family and personal friends, whatever he might have done to strangers. She had, also, at times taken the name of Johnson, and called her children by that name, and on the death of one of them its name was inscribed on the tombstone as "Martha, daughter of William and Kate Johnson."

Mr. SAMUEL E. LYON summed up for the defence, and Justice GILBERT charged the jury briefly. The latter retired, and after a very short consultation, returned a verdict that Mrs. TAYLOR was lawfully the wife of the deceased.

A very general satisfaction was expressed, and the lawyers of Mrs. TAYLOR, with many others, took her by the hand and congratulated her warmly. The lady is about 30 years of age and quite delicate in appearance. She wore a widow's weeds. Her two children are unusually interesting in appearance. On hearing the verdict their mother kissed them, saying, with emotion, "Thank God, my darlings, you have a name." By a recent calculation of the agent of Mr. TAYLOR, the property is now estimated at $593,000.

Mr. TAYLOR died three years ago, and a dispute between Mrs. TAYLOR and the other heirs occurred almost immediately before the Surrogate, she asserting that he had left a will in her favor, which had been destroyed. The counsel for prosecution are by no means satisfied, and will carry the case up to the General Term of the Second District, which will sit at Brooklyn on Monday week, 14th instant.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

Explosion of Blasting Powder at the Dean Ore Mine—Three Men Killed and Several Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868.

A fearful explosion occurred at the mines of the Dean Ore Mine Company, five miles west of Fort Montgomery, on the Hudson River, at 1 o'clock yesterday noon. The mines are picturesquely located in the Highlands, and in the immediate neighborhood are about one hundred inhabitants, all connected directly or indirectly with the mines. Between 12 and 1 o'clock at noon of yesterday, a group of miners assembled in an outbuilding near the candle room, awaiting the ringing of the 1 o'clock bell to summon them to work. In the group were THOMAS HUSTED, JOHN READ, WILLIAM TRAVILLIAN, HENRY COX, MICHAEL KERRIGAN, and a man named JAMES HUSTED was sitting down on something, and had in his hand a can containing seven and a half pounds of Victorine powder. Near him one of the laborers or miners was smoking a pipe. The powder was a new brand, and as an unusually large blast was about to be made, the men were discussing the merits of the explosive material, when HUSTED poured some from the can into his hand to show to his fellow-workmen. In almost a second afterward the separated grains exploded, as did also the powder in the can, with a terrific noise and horrible results. HUSTED was literally blown to atoms—a piece of his thumb being found at a distance of 300 yards. REED was also terribly injured, his jugular vein being cut open. TRAVILLIAN's face was terribly lacerated, and GEORGE COX's thigh was horribly burned, and the flesh was stripped from one of his arms. The man JAMES was badly injured by pieces of the can which were driven into his body. READ and TRAVILLIAN both died within three hours after the occurrence. COX will probably die to-day. JAMES, it is hoped, will recover. Dr. MARSH, of Highland Falls, attended the sufferers, and did all in his power to alleviate their pain. Coroner NELSON, of the same place, held an inquest over the remains, the jury returning a verdict of death from accidental explosion.

The funeral of the victims was to have taken place to-day at the Methodist Church, Fort Montgomery. The mines are the property of Messrs. TOVER & BECH, of this city. All of the killed and wounded, except KERRIGAN, were experienced Cornish miners. I understand that only one of the victims was a married man, and he had a large family. There is a report that the explosive material used was nitroglycerine. The following is an accurate list of the killed and wounded:

Killed—Thomas Husted, John Read, Wm. Travillian. Fatally injured—George Cox. Slightly injured—Michael Kerrigan, —— James.

A Virginia Jury—They Cast Lots.

From the Richmond Journal, Nov. 30.

We have heard of Texas and Arkansas jurors deciding the life of a man by playing a game of "old sledge," but the following statement, made to Gov. WELLS, of the "majority rule" in the jury-room, is about the first instance approaching the "jack-flopping" process of rendering a verdict that has come to light in Virginia:

WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, of Portsmouth, Va., was convicted at the November, 1868, term of the Hustings Court of unlawful shooting, and sentenced to jail for six months. Pardon was applied for by ten of the jurors by whom he was tried, and by citizens, on the ground that there were mitigating circumstances, and on his former good character. It appears by the sworn statement of one of the jurors that the cause was given to the jury on the 14th of the month; that they were unable to agree, and remained in the jury-room until the 16th, the jury then standing eight for unconditional acquittal, two for conviction, and two for compromise—they being ready to vote whichever way might secure a verdict. The jurors agreed to draw lots. Twelve ballots were then placed in a hat, marked "guilty," with twelve blank ballots, making in all twenty-four. The hat was then shaken and twelve ballots drawn out, and it was agreed that the verdict should be as the ballots remaining in the hat indicated. On counting the ballots it was found that seven had written upon them "guilty" and five were blank. The prisoner was thereupon, in pursuance of the agreement, found guilty. Under such circumstances the prisoner cannot be said to have had a trial by jury. Pardon granted.

The Roadside Murder—The Missing Children Probably at Clyde, Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 30.

On Thursday last, a man arrived at Clyde with three children, on the 3 o'clock P. M. local freight train, and stopped at the Junction Hotel. He seated the children at the stove to warm, took off his overcoat and muffler, and stepped out of the door upon the platform. The evening train soon came along, and the man has not been seen since. The children are represented as being bright and intelligent. They give their names as MARY E. HORNBACK, aged 12 years, LEONARD HORNBACK, aged 9 years, and ROSALIE, aged 4 years. They say the man who left them is named SMITH, that he was their step-father, and that their mother went to Olive with a man from New-York City, to her daughter's, as she was sent for in a great hurry. She left them with this man and a neighboring woman, and he started with them to go where their mother was, and came here and left them. The children will be properly cared for. An effort is being made to discover their friends, and, if possible, to arrest the monster who could thus desert helpless children.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FORT LAFAYETTE FIRE.

The Latest Particulars—People Returned to their Homes—Confidence Restored—Fire Marshal Keady's Investigation.

Notwithstanding the alarm which prevailed on Tuesday afternoon and evening, in the region of Fort Hamilton, on account of the conflagration at Fort Lafayette and the dangers which were contingent thereon, the vast populations of New-York and Brooklyn were in happy ignorance of their proximity to a scene so fraught with terror and awful grandeur combined, until apprised of the fact by the morning newspaper. Probably the information might have been communicated with more rapidity had the explosion expected to take place occurred. The people who fled their homes on Tuesday evening, having their confidence fully restored by the assurance conveyed to them in the accounts given in the various reports, began at an early hour yesterday morning and forenoon to return to their mansions by the aid of the railroad cars and in carriages. The houses which, during the night, they had dreamed of as among the atoms floating over the bay, whirling to and fro with the dreadful force elicited from fifty to sixty tons of powder, were found standing as they had been left. Thanks to the Police, not a tittle of the exposed property had been touched by the unsanctified hands of any thief. Depredators, if there were any, became aware of the excellent Police arrangements and staid away. The appreciation of these arrangements by the people of Fort Hamilton may be best understood by a perusal of the following

CARD TO INSPECTOR FOLK.

FORT HAMILTON, Dec. 2, 1868.

Inspector Folk:

Many thanks are due to you, and to the men of your force on duty here last night, for the invaluable aid rendered in the preservation of property and the maintenance of good order in this neighborhood. I am requested to come to you with an expression of the gratitude of the people, and to say that your labors in their behalf are sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,
C. W. CHURCH.

About 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon an application was made to the Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department for aid to quench any other fire which might occur in the neighborhood. This appeal was responded to by one engine company, which reached the scene about 11 o'clock, certainly not a very spontaneous effort on their part. It was noticeable that the company in question were aided by two stalwart horses, which drew the apparatus, and some of the firemen, from Brooklyn to Fort Hamilton. In view of the great objections the Brooklyn firemen have to the use of horses, which approach fires more quietly than members of the Department, this novel circumstance was regarded by spectators with no little wonder. Although the fire continued in a smouldering condition all day yesterday, all danger of any explosion was at an end. The seventeen tons of powder and the large stock of loaded shells which the magazine contained remained untouched, and beyond any peril from heat or *débris* of the fire. Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY, who spent yesterday forenoon at Fort Hamilton examining witnesses and viewing the ruins of the burning Fort Lafayette, he made the following statement last evening, which will fully reassure any person having a lingering doubt as to the terrible dissolution of things generally by reason of explosion:

THE ASSISTANT FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT.

The fire was still smouldering among the ruins at noon to-day. The soldiers were engaged in the somewhat tedious task of extinguishing it with small buckets, but without producing any apparent effect. Among the ruins are several unexploded shells, which may go off at any time. The men are therefore afraid to stay too near the place, and so well they may be, judging from the effect of those shells that have exploded. Some three or four of the shells that have exploded made sad havoc with the immense iron doors, bursting large holes through them as if they were paper, and passing far beyond the limits of the fire. One shell came clear over the walls and lay in broken fragments on the docks. The immense heat may be imagined, when it is stated that the wrought iron gun carriages on the lower tier were twisted and warped in all imaginable shapes, as if they were so much wire rope. There is no danger now apprehended from the explosion of the magazine as the fire in that vicinity is entirely extinguished. The people had evidently a narrow escape last night. One of the outer doors protecting the magazine was burned through, but the sheet iron plating protected the place. The building as it appears now is a ruined mass of brick and mortar. There is scarcely a stick of wood anywhere to be seen. The ends of the beams in the brick walls were still burning at 11 o'clock, but beyond this there was no fire to be seen on the premises. As seen from Fort Hamilton the ruins are black and desolate. The soldiers are still on guard there, and will allow no person to land without the proper authority. Little groups of citizens may be seen at intervals in the vicinity of the fort, but the piercing winds make it uncomfortable for them, and they depart after a hasty glance.

THE ASSISTANT FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

The Assistant Fire Marshal yesterday forenoon proceeded to investigate the circumstances of the fire with the view of discovering its origin. The following is the testimony:

Wm. Lane testified as follows: I reside at Mattawan, N. J.; I am superintendent of the works at Fort Lafayette under Gen. John Newton; I had fourteen men at work putting a shed over the casemates of Fort Lafayette yesterday; the men went to dinner at twelve o'clock noon; I was not present at that time, but that is the usual custom for the men to go to dinner at twelve o'clock; I know nothing of the origin of the fire of my own knowledge; I know that these fourteen men went there in the morning to work; I was there in the afternoon; I gave the men orders to warm their coffee in the guard-room; all ordinary precaution was used against fire; the fire-place where the fire was made, was a regular fire-place built of brick and considered perfectly safe.

Joseph Minew testified as follows: I reside at Fort Hamilton; I am employed in the engineer department, and was at Fort Lafayette yesterday when the fire broke out; about ten minutes before twelve o'clock M. I went in and made a fire in the large fire-place on the first floor, on the right hand side from the gate; the room was used for soldiers' quarters; when I made the fire I left and rang the bell for twelve o'clock; all the men then went to dinner after the bell was rung; after dinner we went out on the dock to amuse ourselves at pitching quoits; we were pitching quoits about ten minutes when we saw the fire; after discovering the fire two of us, Simeon Webster and myself, jumped into a boat and came over and alarmed the guards on this side—the Fort Hamilton side; before taking the boat, we went up and looked at the fire to see how it broke out; it broke out over the gateway, from sparks from the chimney; I made the fire that myself and other workmen might warm their coffee; I had no idea that it was going to set fire to the roof at all; there was a fire in the same place on the day previous, but those are the only two days that fires have been made there; I do not know that there is any rule which prohibits the men from making fires in the fort; the guard have a coal fire there; it was understood that the guard did not want us to warm our coffee on their fire; I made the fire of chippings and logs—pine wood; it was not a large fire; I did not notice anything unusual about the fire-place when I lit the fire; I have stated above all the facts I know in connection with the fire.

Robert Emmons testified as follows: I reside at Fort Hamilton, and was employed yesterday as carpenter on Fort Lafayette; I was there at noon when the fire originated; the first I saw of the fire was smoke rolling down in the yard of Fort Lafayette; it came from the roof near the middle of the building from a fire made by the previous witness to warm coffee; I saw the fire when it was less than a foot in diameter on the roof of the fort, in the shingles; some men came to look for buckets, but found none; there was nothing to put out the fire with; I went to take out my tools and other property, but in less than five minutes it was ten feet square; it went like shavings; we were compelled to lower ourselves by ropes because the fire was over the stairway; when we got into the yard the place was full of smoke, and fire ran through the sally ports; we then got orders to leave by the officers, who said there was danger of the magazine exploding; all hands, officers included, then left the burning fortress, and sought safety on the shore; I think the origin of the fire was purely accidental.

The accidental origin of the disastrous fire is thus quickly and easily accounted for.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Weekly Report of Registrar of Vital Statistics—Statistics of Births and Marriages.

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 28th of November, there were 358 deaths in New-York and 135 in Brooklyn. The increase over the mortality of the preceding week was 3 in the latter city and 22 in the former. This slight increase was credited in the medical certificates entirely to a few infections and diseases of the brain and nervous system that now tend to increase in fatality, as families shut themselves up closely because of cold weather.

Pulmonary phthisis destroyed 58 lives in New-York and 30 in Brooklyn, or nearly one-sixth of all who died in each city last week, while the mortality by all diseases of the respiratory organs, including phthisis, was 137 (38.37 per cent. of the total number of deaths) in the former City, and 47 (34.82 per cent. of the total) in Brooklyn.

The number of deaths in infancy and childhood increased in New-York and decreased in Brooklyn. The death-rate in New-York was equal to 18.61 in the 1,000 yearly, to a million of inhabitants; and in Brooklyn it was equal to about 18 per 1,000 on estimated population. The mean temperature in the week was 40° Fahr., and the range of the self-registering thermometers was from 30° to 53°, or 23° Fahr. The mean temperature in the corresponding week in each of the two previous years was 4° warmer than the mean last week. The mortality in those weeks was 432 and 362 respectively in New-York.

Another calamitous burning by murderous light oils from petroleum is reported in the Metropolitan District—a mother and two children were burned to death by an inflammable naphtha.

The statistics of birth and marriage registration for the week ending Nov. 28 are as follows:

Total number of births certified by physicians	181
Total number of stillbirths	29
Number of persons married, as certified by clergymen and Magistrates	330

The Charter Election.

There were a few votes cast for Aldermen on Tuesday, but in most cases the canvassers refused to canvass them, or to make returns of the vote. The only figures we have are as follows: Seventh District—Ninth Ward—WHITE, 223; LOZIER, 19; MACK, 1; ZABRISKIE, 1.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The table of Assistant Aldermen published in yesterday morning's TIMES is complete, with the exception of returns from three election districts, which are missing.

In the School Commissioner and School Trustee tables there are also two districts missing.

POLICE JUSTICE.

Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY not having resigned his position as Police Justice in the Fifth District, the vote for Police Justice was not counted.

The Duplicated Voters at the Police Courts.

As was stated in the TIMES yesterday, there were a number of persons seized, on election day, with the idea that they could not do too much for their country, and hence had voted or endeavored to vote as frequently as possible. It happened, however, that officious policemen and Inspectors of Election considered these performances to be in violation of the law, and many of these patriots were, therefore, taken into custody. Some of them were taken at once to the Police Courts and their cases at once disposed of, but the greater number were detained at the several Station-houses during the night.

The larger portion of the arrests having been made in the Second District, the prisoners' pen at the Jefferson Market Police Court was crowded to its utmost capacity with these offenders, and the Court equally filled with their friends and small ward politicians, who had come to over-awe the Magistrate; or, finding that, as they did, an impossible task, to exercise their energies in obtaining bail for the victims of official tyranny, or in condoling with them upon their commitment to the adjoining prison.

Justice LEDWITH, taking his seat at an early hour, and working with great energy at the mass of cases of voters who had been duplicated or triplicated on the preceding day, managed to reach a conclusion in every case. Some were discharged for want of sufficient evidence of guilt, but the following were held in $300 bail each, for trial, on a charge of illegal or attempted illegal voting:

JAMES PIERSON, First District, Ninth Ward.
JAMES WATSON, First District, Fifteenth Ward.
CHRISTOPHER BROWN, Sixth District, Eighteenth Ward.
TIMOTHY CONLON, Twentieth District, Eighteenth Ward.
NATHANIEL MERRIFIELD, Sixteenth District, Eighth Ward.
EDWARD HARE, Tenth District, Eighteenth Ward.
JOHN READE, Ninth District, Sixteenth Ward.
WILLIAM DARLING, Sixth District, Sixteenth Ward.
JOHN M. BOYD, Sixteenth District, Eighth Ward.
GEORGE WILCOX, Seventeenth District, Ninth Ward.
ROBERT BLOCK, Fourteenth District, Ninth Ward.
ALEXANDER MCDONALD, Sixth District, Sixteenth Ward.
JOHN CLANCEY, Seventh District, Eighteenth Ward.
THOMAS MCCORMICK, Fifth District, Sixteenth Ward.
JOHN KEATING, Sixth District, Sixteenth Ward.
BERNARD ROCK, Eighth District, Eighteenth Ward.
SAMUEL MONSON, Fifteenth District, Ninth Ward.
NATHANIEL NORTON, Sixteenth District, Eighth Ward.
CHARLES SMISK, First District, Eighth Ward.

Only six of these patriots were taken before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and of these three were discharged for lack of evidence. JOHN FERST, *alias* Suff, ROBERT JONES, *alias* John Flanagan, and THOMAS L. SHANLEY were held in $300 bail, and on furnishing the required bonds were discharged.

THE GAMBLE CASE AGAIN.

An Inquest Attempted to be Held in Rockland County—Strange Conduct of the Rockland County Coroner—A Writ of Prohibition Granted by Judge Gilbert of the Supreme Court.

In June last, ROBERT J. GAMBLE and his wife purchased of Mr. and Mrs. HUJUS, a farm in Clarkstown, Rockland County. Up to this time Mr. and Mrs. GAMBLE and Mr. and Mrs. HUJUS were entire strangers. Mr. and Mrs. GAMBLE took possession and commenced their residence in Clarkstown. Mr. and Mrs. HUJUS were about leaving, and taking board elsewhere, but were finally persuaded by Mr. and Mrs. GAMBLE to remain with them for awhile. Very soon Mrs. GAMBLE, who for years had been addicted to habits of intemperance, was taken sick; her husband sent for the nearest physician—Dr. VAN HOUGHTEN. Mrs. GAMBLE gradually failed in strength, and became worse. On the 2d of August she died, and was soon afterward buried in Green-Wood Cemetery. Before Mrs. GAMBLE's decease, she made a will leaving all her property to her husband. Her relatives were disappointed and embittered against him.

Before Mrs. GAMBLE was buried PETER STEPHENS, Esq., (of Nyack, Rockland County,) as Deputy Coroner, was notified of her death, and was informed that she died somewhat suddenly. He was told that no physician attended her during her illness. Under these circumstances Deputy Coroner STEPHENS considered it his duty to investigate the case before permitting the body to be taken to Green-Wood. Upon examining into the facts, he ascertained that the deceased had not died suddenly, but had been ill four or five weeks; that she had been attended during her entire illness in Rockland County by Dr. VAN HOUGHTEN, and had been visited the day preceding her death by Dr. POLHEMUS, of Nyack, both very competent physicians, and that her death was caused by the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. Coroner STEPHENS then gave the necessary burial permit, and the remains of Mrs. GAMBLE were taken to Greenwood and interred.

The relatives of Mrs. GAMBLE caused the corpse to be disinterred on the 14th day of August. Coroner FLAVIN, of Brooklyn, impanelled a jury and commenced holding an inquest. A *post-mortem* examination was made. A portion of the body, including the stomach and its contents, were received by Dr. DOREMUS for analysis. Without waiting for the result, the relatives of Mrs. GAMBLE made a complaint before Justice BOGERT, of Nannet, Rockland County, against Mr. GAMBLE and Mrs. HUJUS, charging them with having caused the death of Mrs. GAMBLE by means of poison. Mr. GAMBLE and Mrs. HUJUS were arrested and imprisoned in the jail of Rockland County. The parties asserted their entire innocence, and by their counsel, C. P. HOFFMAN, Esq., demanded an examination. The investigation proceeded rather slowly before Justice BOGERT until the latter part of September, when HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., was retained by the defendants, after which the most vigorous and persistent efforts were made by the defence to press the examination to a close. The relatives of Mrs. GAMBLE employed counsel, (Messrs. CHAUNCEY SHAFER and HENRY DAILEY, Jr.,) who were indefatigable in their efforts to present evidence against the accused. Frequent and long sittings were had before Justice BOGERT. Every opportunity was afforded the prosecution; an extraordinarily wide latitude was given. The Justice allowed the prosecution to give evidence upon every subject, however remote, which could have any bearing upon the case. The circumstances connected with the will of Mrs. GAMBLE, and the execution by her of deeds of her property, were investigated with great particularity. At a very early stage of the investigation, it was evident that the great subject of interest on the part of the relatives was the property the deceased left. Before the Justice concluded the investigation the relatives commenced suits to obtain for themselves the real estate which Mrs. GAMBLE through third parties conveyed to her husband. The prosecution called as witnesses Drs. VAN HOUGHTEN and POLHEMUS, who testified that the deceased died a natural death, and that her death was caused by the excessive use of alcoholic drinks. The evidence of the prosecution established very clearly the innocence of the accused. Dr. DOREMUS testified that his analysis showed that the stomach of the deceased contained, as near as he could estimate, about a fortieth part of a grain of *morphia*, and that this quantity was entirely harmless. Dr. VAN HOUGHTEN testified that he administered to Mrs. GAMBLE *morphia* during her illness, and that he gave her, some four or five hours before her death, about three-quarters of a grain. The defence were anxious to introduce evidence before the Justice, but were afforded no opportunity to do so without incurring the hazard of their clients being kept in prison for months to come. There are but two terms a year of the Oyer and Terminer in Rockland County—one term being held in October, the other in April. Notwithstanding the determined efforts of the counsel for the defence to push on the case and compel the prosecution to close their evidence so that testimony could be introduced on behalf of the accused, the counsel for the relatives would not and did not rest their case until the 20th of October. The Oyer and Terminer for Rockland County commenced the day before, (Oct. 19,) and ended on the 21st. The counsel for the defence could not introduce any evidence, without incurring the risk of the examination being protracted until the next term of the Court in April. Justice BOGERT, therefore, had to decide the case upon the evidence of the prosecution. He dismissed the case, and honorably discharged the parties, on the ground that the testimony showed that the deceased died a natural death, and that there was no evidence inculpating the accused. The case was then laid before the Grand Jury of Rockland County, and, that body, after examining the witnesses, came to the same conclusion as Justice BOGERT, and refused to find an indictment.

In the meantime the inquest commenced before Coroner FLAVIN in Brooklyn had been allowed to slumber. It would appear that it had been abandoned. Coroner FLAVIN, after impanelling the jury in August, had adjourned the case, but to no particular time. MICHAEL MURPHY, a brother of Mrs. GAMBLE, on whose complaint the parties were originally arrested before Justice BOGERT, applied to Coroner FLAVIN to revive the proceedings before him. Although the law gives a Coroner no power to arrest parties until his jury have rendered a verdict against them, yet Coroner FLAVIN, before he had called his jury together again, caused Mr. GAMBLE and Mrs. HUJUS, on the 7th day of November, to be arrested in Clarkstown, Rockland County, and brought to Brooklyn. Mr. CLINTON, counsel for the parties, appeared before the Coroner and denounced the proceeding as an outrage upon the rights of his clients. He told the Coroner he had no right to arrest the parties, and that he had no jurisdiction to hold the inquest. The Coroner replied that he would take the responsibility. He, however, allowed the parties to go on condition that they would be present at the inquest.

The following week application was made to Judge GILBERT for a writ of prohibition against Coroner FLAVIN, forbidding him from holding any inquest, on the ground that the death occurred in Rockland County. Judge GILBERT granted the writ, and held that the Brooklyn Coroner had no jurisdiction over the matter.

A few days ago the remains of Mrs. GAMBLE were disinterred from Green-Wood Cemetery and taken to Piermont, Rockland County, for the purpose of having an inquest held there. Coroner QUACKENBOS impanelled a jury and commenced proceedings. So secretly was everything managed that those in the immediate vicinity, the nearest neighbors, did not know that the inquest was being held. It is said the jurors were sworn to secrecy. After the publicity given to the case, the long investigation before Justice BOGERT, and the examination of the case by the Grand Jury, the conduct of the Piermont Coroner is most extraordinary. These strange efforts, however, to keep the proceedings secret failed.

Mr. CLINTON applied to Judge GILBERT of the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition forbidding the Coroners of Rockland County to hold any inquest, on the ground that the body of the deceased had been cut open and mutilated at the *post-mortem*, and portions taken away by Dr. DOREMUS and analyzed, and the body was necessarily so much decomposed that it was too late to hold an inquest. The statute provides that when a person suddenly dies the Coroner shall go where "such person shall be." Another section provides that a jury, "after inspection of the body" and hearing the testimony of witnesses, shall render a verdict. One of the means by which the jury are to ascertain the cause of death is "by inspection of the body." The law does not contemplate that a Coroner shall hold an inquest upon a body after it has been so far mutilated and decomposed that the statute defining the duties of Coroners cannot be complied with. Judge GILBERT so held, and granted the writ of prohibition which forbids the Rockland County Coroners taking any further proceedings in the matter. The writ has been served upon Coroner QUACKENBOS.

The motive for the persistent and continued persecution of Mr. GAMBLE and Mrs. HUJUS, is transparent. In a letter of his published in the TIMES, Nov. 13, he says, "We (himself and the other relatives of Mrs. GAMBLE) do not expect one cent of her money, and only look for justice to the individuals whom we allege and believe caused her death."

At this time there were on file in the County Clerk's office in this City, complaints sworn to by this same MICHAEL MURPHY, in two suits brought to set aside conveyances of the real estate of Mrs. GAMBLE to her husband (through the intervention of third persons) so that he (MICHAEL MURPHY) and another brother, together with a sister, might inherit the property as heirs-at-law.

Immediately after publishing this letter, in which he says they "do not expect one cent of her money," the necessary steps were taken, on behalf of MICHAEL MURPHY and the other relatives, to proceed with these suits, so that they could get the property of the deceased.

It is extraordinary that after an investigation by Coroner STEPHENS, a long examination running through some two months before Justice BOGERT, and a still further examination of the case by the Grand Jury, that the relatives will suffer what remains of Mrs. GAMBLE to be continually interred, disinterred and reinterred, and taken from place to place, and county to county, in the vain hope that they may get Mr. GAMBLE in prison, while they litigate to obtain the property which Mrs. GAMBLE saw fit to leave him.

THE GATEWOOD SUICIDE.

No Inquest as Yet—Singular Issue Between Coroner Flynn and Police Superintendent Kennedy—Arrest of Mr. Kennedy by the Sheriff.

Coroner FLYNN was to have held an inquest yesterday, over the body of Mrs. MARY A. GATEWOOD, who committed suicide on Tuesday, at her late residence, No. 44 South Washington-square, but, for some unexplained reason, the inquest was indefinitely adjourned, though the witnesses were all on hand at the hour named for the investigation. The case, however, assumed a new interest yesterday, in consequence of a dispute between Coroner FLYNN and Police Superintendent KENNEDY in regard to the custody of the effects left by deceased.

It appears that the Coroner called upon Mr. KENNEDY yesterday morning, at Police Headquarters, and demanded the surrender of the three trunks taken from the boarding-house where Mrs. GATEWOOD resided, as he considered that as Coroner he had a just right to the custody of all the effects left by the deceased until the relatives could claim them, as provided by law. Mr. KENNEDY informed the Coroner that the trunks had been taken possession of by the detectives sent to arrest the deceased, because they contained property alleged to have been stolen; and as a portion of the same had already been identified as such by the owners, he must decline to give up the trunks until some further inquiry had been had into the matter touching the real ownership of the property taken possession of by the Police.

High words appear to have ensued between the Coroner and the Police Superintendent, as the latter remarked that he was an officer of the City and County of New-York, as well as the Coroner, therefore as good and responsible a custodian of property as the other. Coroner FLYNN is understood to have replied, "Yes, you were appointed to office by a partisan Legislature, while I was elected by a majority of the people in the City and County." This remark seems to have put an end to the controversy, as Mr. KENNEDY declined to have anything more to do in the matter, except that he would not give up property alleged to be and known to have been stolen by the deceased from the lawful owners thereof. The Coroner said he had already had difficulty in obtaining possession of property left by deceased persons, and he was determined to try the issue with the Superintendent.

Later in the day, Deputy Sheriffs BANKER and RYAN, of the Sheriff's office, called on Mr. KENNEDY, at the Central Office of the Police, and presented the following warrant for his arrest:

To the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, or any Constable or Policeman of the City of New-York:

Whereas, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent Metropolitan Police, stands charged before me, one of the Coroners in and for the said City, with having taken the property of the late MARY A. GATEWOOD from her late residence, No. 44 Washington-square, without authority under the law, the Coroners of the City and County not having viewed the body of deceased, or given any permission for any action by the Police in the premises; these are therefore, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, to command you, the said constable and policeman, and every of you, to apprehend the body of the said defendant, and forthwith bring him before me, or some other Coroner for the City and County of New-York, at the Coroner's Office in the said City, to answer the said charge, and to be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand and seal, this 2d day of December, 1868.

(Signed.) CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.

Mr. KENNEDY seemed to have anticipated some such action by the indignant Coroner, and made no objection to his arrest, so was politely shown to a carriage at the door and driven to the Coroner's office, at No. 4 Centre-street. The advent of the Superintendent in the Coroner's sanctum, accompanied by two Deputy Sheriffs, caused quite a flutter among the little group of persons sitting idly round the stove, and their astonishment was redoubled on finding that the Police Superintendent was actually under arrest. Coroner FLYNN was not in the office at the time of the Superintendent's arrival, he being absent at Bellevue Hospital taking the *ante-mortem* statement of PATRICK J. KELLY, the Republican challenger who was shot and dangerously wounded on election day in the Twenty-first Ward, nor did he return before the office closed for the day. Fortunately for Mr. KENNEDY, Coroner ROLLINS happened to be in the office when he arrived in custody of the Deputy Sheriffs, so he assumed jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. KENNEDY sent for Mr. BOOKSTAVER, an *attaché* of the law firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, to act as his counsel in the matter, the firm being the counsel for the Board of Police, and on his arrival at the Coroner's office, stated the point of issue as he understood. Mr. BOOKSTAVER read the warrant, seemed puzzled, cogitated for a moment, and finally declared that he must retire for consultation. He soon after returned, and as the firm he represented are also the regular employed counsel for the Board of Coroners and the Sheriff also, Mr. BOOKSTAVER abandoned Mr. KENNEDY for a moment, and informed Coroner ROLLINS, as his counsel, that it would be perfectly proper for him to assume jurisdiction in the case. Coroner ROLLINS considered the matter a few moments, and finally concluded to allow Mr. KENNEDY to go on his own recognizance, to appear this forenoon for examination at the office of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, on the corner of Broadway and Reade-street. An effort was made by Deputy Sheriff RYAN to induce the Police Superintendent to visit the office of the Sheriff, but the offer was politely declined.

Thus stands this singular point of issue between the Police Superintendent and the Coroner, and it will prove no doubt a very interesting case in the subsequent developments. At all events the end is not yet.

The Thirty-sixth-street Affray—Ante-Mortem Statement of the Wounded Man.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner FLYNN visited Bellevue Hospital for the purpose of holding an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of PATRICK J. KELLY, who was shot in Thirty-sixth-street on Tuesday during a quarrel over the election. KELLY made the following statement of the affair:

On the 1st inst., about half past one o'clock P. M., I was standing in the polling place on Second-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets; I was there to challenge illegal voters; I challenged a man whom I had seen before, but who I don't think lives in the district; the man attempted to vote, and I challenged him; I then went outside the polling place; the man whom I had challenged and another man came up to me and made an offensive remark; I said to them, "You need not expect anybody here to be scared;" I walked away from them toward Second-avenue; when I got to the polling place of the Ninth District, in Second-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, I saw a tall man, about six feet high, slim built, red features, or rather good-looking young man; he and Sheriff O'Brien were in a crowd of about ten in number running toward us up Second-avenue; then I tried to run away, when the tall man came alongside of me and said, "You stand now," and pulled open his coat; I continued running down Thirty-sixth-street toward First-avenue, and cried out "Police," because I thought he was pulling out a revolver from his side pocket; immediately I saw the tallest man close to me; I heard the report of a pistol and found myself shot in the left side; I cried out "I am shot;" then this man (pointing to Dan Noble the prisoner) pulled me down, but he is not the man who shot me; another shot was fired which entered my face on the left side, a little above the lip; a crowd got around me and kicked and clubbed me; I screamed out "don't murder me;" two Policemen soon after came up and carried me to a drug-store, and thence to Bellevue Hospital.

Coroner FLYNN then adjourned the case until to-day, and in the meantime remanded the prisoner, DAN NOBLE, from the custody of the Police to that of Deputy Sheriff MCKNIGHT to await result.

Alleged Forgery and Gold Robbery.

Detective NUGENT, of the Jersey City Police force, and Officer BECKER, of the Independent Detective force of Newark, effected an important arrest on Tuesday evening in Jersey. The party taken into custody was a young man named LOUIS SMITH, who was charged with having forged several checks, one of which was drawn for $340, on the firm of HAAS & Co., brewers, Newark. When brought before Recorder MARTINDALE facts were developed which rendered it necessary that the prisoner should be sent for trial on a charge of robbery. SMITH was an employe of SPADONE & Co., manufacturers of jewelry, doing business at the corner of Barron-street and Railroad-avenue. He never worked more than half time, and always refused to give any reason for not having attended to the business during the entire day. He frequently borrowed money from SPADONE, and was ever punctual in payment. This money was given on the strength of letters alleged to have been received from his father in Germany, stating his intention to send him (the prisoner) a check shortly. About a month since the Jewelry Company received an anonymous communication to the effect that Smith was frequently seen in New-York selling gold, which he was suspected of having got dishonestly. His actions were watched, but nothing was observed by his employer to warrant his arrest. Gold was frequently found missing from the manufactory, but no clue to the robbers could be discovered. A short time since, a sister of the prisoner arrived from Germany, and her appearance was sufficiently convincing to show that her father could spare no funds for his son in America. This, and other circumstances of a suspicious nature, together with the alleged forgery of a check, led to the arrest of SMITH, and a search being made in his bedroom, Detective NUGENT there found a piece of charcoal, with a borax flux in the bottom, used for melting gold; also a lamp and blow-pipe. In his valise there was a quantity of gold scrip, to the amount of $26, which was identified as Mr. SPADONE's property. The prisoner was in the employ of the Company for a long time, and it is supposed he has stolen gold to a considerable extent. He has been committed for trial for the robbery.

BURGLARIES.

A Desk Robbed of $3,000.

On Tuesday evening, EDWARD MCDONALD, who keeps a store at No. 41 Market-street, locked up his premises as securely as usual, and went home, taking the keys with him. At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer VOCK, of the Seventh Precinct, passing the store while on post, saw two men come from the adjoining hallway, and called to them to stop. Instead of obeying this summons, they started on a full run, and were so nimble of foot that they left the officer gazing hopelessly at their disappearing forms. Turning his attention then to the store, Officer VOCK thought he heard a noise inside, and gave the alarm raps, which called Officers CONNORS and MARTIN, also of the Seventh Precinct, to his assistance. The building was then entered, and on the third floor, in the hall at the head of the stairs, the officers found one JAMES HEFFLIN, and on the floor near him found a screw-driver, a large iron "jimmy" and two skeleton keys. HEFFLIN being asked to explain his presence in the house at that unseemly hour, said that he had gone into the hallway with a woman, and the officers apparently believed him, for they allowed him to leave without having searched his person. They then proceeded to examine the building, and discovered that the store of MCDONALD had been entered by means of skeleton keys, and that a desk in the rear office had been broken open. The proprietor was then notified and was somewhat excited by the intelligence, as he had placed $3,000 in the desk on the previous evening, every dollar of which he found, upon examination, had been stolen. The officers then began an active search for HEFFLIN, and were fortunate enough to find him and arrest him about 8 o'clock in the morning, but have not yet recovered any of the stolen money. The prisoner was arraigned yesterday before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and persisted in the statement that there was a woman in the case. The Magistrate, however, declined to admit the prisoner's explanation as conclusive, and he was held for further examination.

Burglary in Broadway—The Operators Captured on the Premises.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer HEALEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, found that men were in the premises No. 676 Broadway, and immediately gave the alarm at the Station-house, one block distant. Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, with Sergeant HAGGERTY and a posse of men, proceeded to the premises, which were first surrounded to prevent any egress, and then entered and thoroughly searched. For some time this search was fruitless, but the sub-cellar being finally reached, two men were there found, who were taken in custody and locked up in the Station-house. The premises being then examined, it was found that a fence upon the alley running from Bond to Great Jones-street had been scaled, and a rear window pried open with a chisel.

The prisoners being arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, a complaint of burglary was made against them by FRANCIS CHICHESTER the occupant of the premises in which they were found. Both answered not guilty, and gave what they considered sufficient excuses for their presence in the building, but were nevertheless committed, without bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

Westchester County—Its Prosperity, Growth and Future.

The inception of the work of clearing Hell Gate has stimulated to a high degree of appreciation property on the lower portion of Westchester County, and that which formerly lagged behind property on the west side of the City cannot now be obtained at any less figure, and from many holders not at all. All property put up at auction is eagerly purchased, and such is the rapidity of appreciation that a large class of operators, buying on short contracts, realize large profits by disposing of their interests before the time for closing the transaction. A tract of land will be offered for sale at Exchange Salesroom, on Dec. 22 which forms a portion of the Morris estate; it is situated near One Hundred and Seventy-first-street, and is about three miles south of Kingsbridge. The property contains fifty plots, of about five lots each, and is so situated that its advantages cannot be overestimated. It is to be sold in plots, and the locality and desirability of the tract offers the most advantageous inducements.

Important Lunacy Case—Commodore Richard W. Meade in the Bloomingdale Asylum.

The *Evening Post* of yesterday publishes the following:

"Commodore MEADE, a well-known officer in the United States Navy, is now confined in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. The facts, as we learn them from a responsible source, are that the Commodore, disapproving of a marriage which was about to take place in his family, took some action against the gentleman affianced to his daughter, which led to his arraignment before a Police Justice at the Tombs, who bound him over in $500 to keep the peace. Having been discharged from this process, papers were made out on the spot, and the certificate of two Tombs physicians added, in order to transfer him to the Asylum, and the next day the gentleman so obnoxious to the Commodore, but agreeable to his wife and daughter, was married to the latter. Several friends of the Commodore and one prominent physician have visited him at the Asylum, and the testimony of all is that he is in no sense insane. Of course, the mode of relief is by a writ of *habeas corpus*. This has been attempted, but in the crowded state of the New-York Courts it is difficult to get a hearing. The Court was compelled to send the case to a referee. To avoid the effects of this procedure, an attempt was made to have the matter heard by a Judge in Brooklyn, but the Brooklyn Judge declines to hear it, as the New-York Judge has prior jurisdiction. The case therefore comes back to Judge SUTHERLAND, who has not yet heard it upon its merits."

Installation of Rev. Norman Seaver as Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. NORMAN SEAVER was duly installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. SPEAR, and a large congregation was present to welcome the new pastor.

Rev. JOS. T. DURYEA, D. D., preached the sermon, the subject being "The Methods and Means for the Reform of Men, as Taught by the Gospel." Reform was not to be secured merely by negative resistance of sin, but also by the positive development of love for that which was good—respect for what is right. He spoke of the importance of helping every man to self-respect. The Gospel taught self-respect; it gave invitations; it afforded help; it extended sympathy and taught us to do so; it recommended constant admonition; it led the repentant to the source of infinite power; it offered a substitute for sin—a Saviour of love. The love of the cause would induce the sinner to love the service.

Rev. Dr. SPEAR propounded the usual constitutional questions to the pastor and people, after which he declared the pastoral relation consummated.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D., delivered the charge to the pastor and Rev. THEODORE S. BROWN to the people. Rev. Dr. COX, the second pastor of the church, was present, and took part in the exercises. The congregation was dismissed with the benediction by the newly-installed pastor.

Alleged Frauds on the Custom-House.

A statement having appeared in the morning papers that the Treasury Department is now prosecuting an investigation into Custom-house affairs in New-York, which has already resulted in the development of a very extensive system of frauds upon the revenue, and the seizure of a very large quantity of cigars, silks, fancy goods, &c., application was made to Mr. LELAND, the Collector's Private Secretary, and to Deputy Collector MOULTON, for some information on the subject. Our reporter was informed by Mr. MOULTON, who has the whole matter in charge, that seizures have taken, and are constantly taking place, but that none of extraordinary magnitude have occurred, and that the various reports to the contrary in the newspapers coming from Washington, are to be attributed to a Treasury agent who visited the New-York Custom-house a few weeks ago, and actuated by personal motives, threatened to make a commotion when he got back to Washington. Our reporter was further assured that so soon as the matter has been settled, the public will be placed in possession of all the facts, but that the statement that any frauds of more than ordinary consequence have been discovered, is entirely untrue.

Zoological Contributions to the Central Park.

The following are some of the donations to the Central Park since those last acknowledged: One Mexican lion, captured near Larado, on the Upper Rio Grande, presented by Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. B. MCLAUGHLIN, Captain Fourth New-York Cavalry; one grizzly bear, a rare and valuable animal, brought from the Rocky Mountains, and presented by T. C. DURANT, Esq.; fifty-two packages of rare seeds, presented by Hon. H. H. HALL, United States Consul at Sydney, Australia; one purple gallinule, presented by HENRY BALSER, M. D.; a specimen of granite used by the Mormons in building their temple, at Utah, presented by Rev. VINCENT PALEN, U. S. A.; one pair Sebright bantams, presented by JAMES TUCKER, Esq.; one duck, presented by Col. C. A. JOHNSON; one Tee Tee monkey, presented by HENRY FRIEDMAN, Esq.; one pair prairie dogs, presented by Master THEO. GILMAN; one white-lipped peccary, presented by Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM; one rattlesnake, presented by JAMES MARSHALL, Esq.

A Fugitive Bogus Check Operator Brought Back.

The fact that about a fortnight ago a young Wall-street broker, named J. AUGUSTUS MARSH, had obtained $15,000 worth of United States bonds from HENRY HEISER's SONS, of No. 38 Wall-street, on a check on the Bank of Commonwealth, signed by TEMPLE & MARSH, which firm had previously been dissolved, has already been noticed in the TIMES. Young MARSH absconded with the bonds obtained before the worthlessness of the check had been discovered, and he was arrested in

Memphis only a few days ago, where he had an examination. It appears that Mr. MARSH waived all further investigation in Memphis, and volunteered to come back to New-York without the bother of waiting for a requisition. Yesterday morning the prisoner arrived in the City in charge of Officers HASTINGS and MCEWEN, of the Memphis Police, and he is now under lock and key at Police Headquarters for further examination. The bonds obtained from the Messrs. HEISER by MARSH were all found in his possession intact; and, such being the case, there will probably be no criminal proceedings against the accused, it being a question whether he had rendered himself liable to the criminal law or not.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MOORE, ALDERMAN.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

JOHN BROWN, of No. 1 Furman-street, Brooklyn, caused the arrest of SARAH MONELL, of No. 336 Water-street, on a charge of stealing his pocket-book containing $45 in cash, and as he testified that he saw her take the wallet from under the pillow where he left it the Acting Magistrate held the accused for trial. She is a native of Ireland and 21 years of age.

A FORGED CHECK.

CHAS. L. FOXWELL, a coal broker, aged 28, a native of Maryland and residing at No. 14 East Twenty-first-street, was arrested on Tuesday and arraigned before the Alderman yesterday on a charge of forgery under the following circumstances: On the 16th ult. he presented to JOSIAH A. NORTHRUP, receiving teller at the National Bank of Commerce, a check purporting to have been drawn for $750 by Messrs. JOSIAH L. LEVERETT & Co., per JAS. B. DAVENPORT, in favor of WM. H. TALMAGE & Co., doing business at No. 12 Pine-street. As the check appeared to be properly indorsed by TALMAGE & Co., the teller accepted the check as a genuine issue, and placed the amount to the credit of FOXWELL, as he requested. The fact that Messrs. TALMAGE & Co. had no knowledge of the check and never signed the same, was only discovered a few days ago in the regular course of business. The prisoner denied his guilt, but was held to bail for examination in the sum of $2,000.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 66 Market-street, over the remains of ANNIE H. KERR, aged 8 years, whose death was the result of burns received on the 1st inst., by her dress being set on fire by a younger brother, who was playing with a blazing stick. A verdict of accidental death was rendered....ALEX. OAKLEY, aged 47, a native of England, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 102 East Twenty-second-street, from disease of the heart.... A dead infant was found in Greenwich-street on Tuesday night....ANNIE WILSON, aged 37, a native of Ireland, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 7 New-Chambers-street....An unknown man died suddenly yesterday, at No. 357 Fourth-avenue, where he was lodging....JOHN HANDFELT died suddenly yesterday, at his liquor store in Sixth-avenue, near Harlem-lane....CATHARINE HASKINS was found sick in Fifty-fifth-street, near Third-avenue, on Tuesday night, and died yesterday, at St. Luke's Hospital. The Coroners were duly notified to hold inquests in all of these cases.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building in rear of No. 528 Fifth-street, owned by SAMUEL FOLD and occupied by FRANK MARTIN as a shoe factory. The flames caused a damage of $5,000. The building is insured for $2,000 in the Merchants, and the stock for $3,000 in the Relief....About midnight another fire occurred in a stable in One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, near Eleventh-avenue, occupied by CHARLES W. ELLIOT and JOHN S. LAUSON, when the entire building and contents were destroyed. Loss, $3,000; no insurance. The building was a part of the Carman estate....At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story frame dwelling on Second-avenue, near One Hundred and Twelfth-street, occupied by MICHAEL SHAW. Loss, $500; insured for $3,000 in the North American. The dwelling of CATHARINE LOW, adjoining, was damaged to the extent of $200, insured for $1,500 in the Astor.

BENEFIT SUPPER TO REV. T. C. OLIVER.—A number of members of the Church and congregation of the Church of the Covenant, No. 138 Laurens-street, united last evening in giving a benefit to their pastor, Rev. T. C. OLIVER. The benefit, consisting of a supper, was held at Lincoln Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, under the direction of a committee of eleven ladies and gentlemen, and was carried through in a very creditable manner. After the supper, Rev. MR. OLIVER made a few remarks appropriate to the pleasant occasion, and a felicitous address was made by Prof. JOHN FORD. The festivities were continued by music, both vocal and instrumental, social intercourse and promenading, until a late hour.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The third anniversary of Scotia Division No. 27 Sons of Temperance, took place last evening at Pike's Music Hall, in the Opera House building. Songs by Mrs. SHEPHERD and Messrs. GOUGH, KERR, CLARK, BAIRD and the Scotia Glee Club took place, together with recitations by Mrs. LESDERNIER and Prof. FROBISHER, an original poem by Mr. JOHN MCKECHNIE, and an opening address by Rev. GEORGE MATTHEWS. Several of the comic songs were much enjoyed. "Auld Lang Syne" by the company closed the evening.

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE EAST.—Mr. OSCANYAN, Consul-General of the Ottoman Porte, will deliver a lecture on "Social Life in the East," for the benefit of St. Peter's Sunday School, in West Twentieth-street, at Pike's Music Hall, in Eighth-avenue, this evening. The lecturer will be assisted by two ladies, who will appear with him in Turkish costume.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Dr. G. H. ATKINSON will address the Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting to-day, on the "History of the Possession and Settlement of Oregon, and the Resources of the Northwest Coast, including Alaska."

STREET LIFE IN EUROPE.—WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver his lecture on "Street Life in Europe," this evening, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.—The Board of Aldermen will meet at noon to-day as a Board of City Canvassers, to canvass the vote cast at the Charter election.

RECEIPTS OF TAXES.—The Receiver of County and City Taxes reports having received, from Nov. 23 to Nov. 30, $6,612,737 11.

MINOR ITEMS.—An unknown man, aged 50, was picked up on Tuesday night in Second-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, insensible and bleeding from a wound on the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....GEORGE BROWN, colored, of No. 28 Leonard-street, was assaulted and brutally beaten on Tuesday night by a gang of unknown rowdies in West Broadway, near Leonard-street. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DIOCESE OF LONG ISLAND.—Rev. ABRAHAM N. LITTLEJOHN, D.D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, who was recently elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Long Island, sent his letter accepting the bishopric to Rev. Dr. VAN KLEEK, Flatbush, on Tuesday. The necessary arrangements for the consecration will be completed in due time, and in from six to eight weeks the ceremony may be expected to take place. It is not improbable that Holy Trinity Church will be adopted as the cathedral church of the diocese, and that Bishop LITTLEJOHN may virtually retain the rectorship, with the aid of two assistant ministers. This arrangement would not violate the resolution adopted by the Convention, which declared that the bishop should not be the rector of any church.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURE.—Deputy Collector EAGAN, assisted by Assistant Assessors HAYES and WELLS, new appointees, yesterday seized a distilling establishment in the rear of No. 118 Front-street, where they found several tubs of mash ready for operation. The United States Marshal was notified, and a guard put on the premises. This is the establishment where Deputy Marshal HIGGINS got a beating some months ago. It is the place where PATRICK CLARK got knocked into a boiling vat last Saturday morning. It is understood the still has been run in the interest of a certain Jew, name unknown.

PETTY OFFENDERS.—ELIZA SAVAGE, who stole a dollar from HENRY WOHRMAN, a grocer, at the corner of Classon-avenue and Van Buren-street, yesterday, was arrested and taken before Justice CORNELL, who sent her to jail for fifteen days....PATRICK MCDONALD, an express driver, who stole $21 from a fellow-boarder's trunk, in McComb-street, near Fourth-avenue, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMBOAT.—This forenoon, at 11 o'clock, the steamboat *Minnehaha*, built for the New-York Commissioners of Charities and Correction, will be launched from the ship-yard of C. & R. POILLON, foot of Bridge-street. The boat is 125 feet long, 26 feet beam, 8 feet depth of hold. The engine is being constructed at the Fulton Iron Works.

A LEATHER LARCENY.—Forty-six hides, valued at $200, the property of DAWLEY & CONNERS, No. 41 Pine-street, New-York, were stolen from Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, a few days ago. Junkmen are supposed to have been about.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH FAIR.—The ladies of the Congregational Church, Woodhaven, L. I., are now holding a fair at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Fulton-avenue.

THE GRAND-AVENUE MISSION.—There will be a concert, with readings and tableaux, for the benefit of the Mission, in the chapel on Grand-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, this evening.

WON HIS SUIT.—A sneak thief entered the hall of the house No. 199 Raymond-street, yesterday, and carried off a suit of clothes worth $50, the property of WM. H. STONE.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—WILLIAM MCCORD was convicted, in the Court of Sessions yesterday, of an attempt at rape upon HANNAH PROUT, and was sentenced to Kings County Penitentiary for one year.

NEW-JERSEY.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO LOCOMOTIVES.—A collision took place toward evening on Tuesday, at Cranford Station, between a locomotive and a large coal train, but fortunately, in consequence of the timely action of the parties on both engines, no lives were lost. Cars were being "drilled" into line, and the engine so engaged was put on a side track for a few minutes for convenience. But it had scarcely been there when a heavily-freighted coal train dashed down the incline near the station, going at such a rate that it was evidently impossible to prevent a collision. The men on both trains jumped off, and the locomotives struck each other with tremendous violence. They were considerably injured, and the coal cars were piled one on another and the coal scattered in every direction, thus obstructing the road for a considerable time. No lives were lost, but the engines were so badly injured as to render it necessary that they should be sent into "hospital" at Elizabethport.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—At the last meeting of the Jersey City Common Council a communication was read from the Mayor, returning without his signature the Pavonia Horse Railroad ordinance, for various reasons. The matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads. The Committee on Public Ground and Buildings reported having purchased three lots in Bay-street, for a primary school, for the sum of $12,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening a boy named OWEN WOOD, who resided in Charlton-street, Newark, was run over and killed at the corner of Brown and Marshall streets, by a wagon driven by a man named MULLER. WOOD's injuries were so severe that he died shortly after. No blame is attached to the driver.

HUDSON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Hudson County Medical Society, held recently at Hasbrook's Institute, Jersey City, the following officers were elected: President, JOS. F. FINN; Vice-President, G. W. TALSON; Secretary, M. A. MILLER; Treasurer, F. F. MORRIS.

NEW HOSPITAL.—The following officers have been appointed on the Board of Regents for the proposed hospital in Jersey City: President, Hon. A. O. ZABRISKIE; Treasurer, Hon. D. S. GREGORY; Secretary, A. H. WALLIS, Esq.

STABBING CASE.—Officer KLING, stabbed about three weeks ago, at Jersey City, by a young man named PAUL MILLER, is now pronounced out of danger. MILLER has been committed to answer the charge of stabbing with intent to kill.

COSTLY.—EMIL HERMAN was fined $3 yesterday, at Newark, for interfering with an officer who had a man named REUTHER arrested for profanity. REUTHER was fined in a like amount.

DEDICATION.—The new Second Presbyterian Church, of Princeton, will be dedicated to-day. Drs. HODGE and MCCOSH will preach on the occasion.

LAND SALE.—Two farms were sold in Bergen City yesterday for $150,000. One hundred first-class houses will be erected on the farms shortly.

SKATING.—There was skating in Newark and Jersey City yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, Peckham and Mullin, JJ. Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
- 208—Hall et al. vs. Herman.
- 213—Davies, Jr., vs. Dollner et al.
- 216—Kubely vs. Leary et al.
- 217—Baldwin vs. Amory.
- 218—People ex rel. Doty vs. Jones.
- 219—Ryder vs. Com. Fire Ins. Co.
- 221—Everett vs. Meach et al.
- 223—Freneau vs. Whitlock, et al.
- 224—The Mayor, &c., vs. Beebe et al.
- 225—Palmer vs. O'Brien et al.
- 226—Fuller vs. Johnson.
- 228—Scott vs. Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia.
- 229—Camp vs. Norton.
- 230—Mechlem et al. vs. Farmers' L. and T. Co.
- 231—Smith vs. Lee.
- 232—Atkins et al. vs. Elwell et al.
- 233—Rathburn et al. vs. Leland et al.
- 234—Leland et al. vs. Rathburn et al.
- 235—Foley vs. White et al.
- 237—Crooker vs. L. I. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
- 1627—Wright et al. vs. Piser.
- 1639—Goodhart vs. Bocklin.
- 1603—Devoe et al. vs. Brandt impl'd.
- 1643—Hoffman vs. Lemercier.
- 1645—Bachman vs. Lemercier.
- 1647—Beisels vs. Walter.
- 1649—Lester vs. Hass et al.
- 1651—National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Gerhard.
- 1655—Seloner vs. Henriques.
- 1657—Davis vs. Ryle, Jr.
- 1659—Schwarz vs. Kelly.
- 1661—Burk vs. Goodman.
- 1665—Brown, assignee, vs. Ryan.
- 1671—Ernst vs. Hausner.
- 1673—Mitchel vs. Mitchell.
- 1675—Phenix National Bank vs. Hunt et al.
- 1677—McMahon vs. Malone.
- 1679—Sellers vs. Peel.
- 1681—Woods et al. vs. Murphy et al.
- 1683—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
- 53—Berolsheimer et al. vs. Cogswell et al.
- 70—James vs. Westbrook.
- 79—Otard vs. Wood.
- 82—Krohn vs. Oechs.
- 103—Greene vs. Cummings.
- 115—Horton, &c., vs. Day.
- 122—Abbott et al. vs. Elmer et al.
- 126—In re Brewster, &c.
- 131—Magrath vs. The Mayor, &c.

Call No. 139—McAdam, &c., vs. Schmall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
- 944—Kline vs. Levinger.
- —Barnum vs. Johnson.
- 892—Staib vs. Schillinger.
- 925—Flynn vs. Hatton.
- 1003—Schmitt vs. Tietzer.
- 807—Palmer vs. Kelly.
- 903—Vallean vs. Chevalear.
- 1025—Van Schaick vs. Eaton.
- 1026—Hunt vs. Conway.
- 1040—Hammil vs. Evans.
- 1041—Jones vs. Terman.
- 1042—Powers vs. Moore.
- 1045—Gardner vs. Dimon.
- 1047—Noyes vs. Irvin.
- 1048—Haunnett vs. Davis.
- 1049—Willis vs. Packer.
- 1050—White vs. Cohen.
- 1051—Logan vs. McHenry.
- 1052—De Antin vs. Dovezille.
- 1053—Woods vs. Dieger.
- 1055—Salmons vs. Wiber.
- 1858—Newell vs. Sprague.
- 1059—Stolett vs. Duffy.
- 1060—Cook vs. Control.
- 1067—Gerding vs. Schanza.
- 1069—Lehmaier vs. Freedman.
- 1071—Murtagh vs. Bryant.
- 1072—Mehl vs. Marx.
- 1073—Tully vs. Marx.
- 1076—Funck vs. Grunde.
- 1077—Henlein vs. Soloman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISCHARGE FROM ARREST AND DISCHARGE OF JUDGMENT.

In the matter of Ward E. Robinson, bankrupt.—NELSON, C. J.—The petition, in this case, seeks a review of the decision of the Court below, refusing to discharge the bankrupt from arrest and the bail, and also refusing to direct satisfaction of a judgment obtained in the Court of Common Pleas of this City against him by Ann Walter for some $154 60. This judgment was recovered 25th May, 1868. The petition in bankruptcy was presented on the 30th May, the same month. The application for the discharge from the arrest and for satisfaction of the judgment is founded upon section 21 of the Bankrupt act, which provides "that no creditor, proving his debt or claim, shall be allowed to maintain any suit at law or in equity therefor against the bankrupt, but shall be deemed to have waived all right of action and suit against the bankrupt; and all proceedings already commenced, or unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be discharged and surrendered thereby." Ann Walters has proved her debt or judgment in the present bankrupt proceedings, and, upon the words of this section, there would seem to be an end of the case. The remainder of the section provides that "no creditor whose debt is provable under this act shall be allowed to prosecute to final judgment any suit at law or in equity therefor, against the bankrupt, until the question of the debtor's discharge shall have been determined; and any such suit or proceedings shall, upon application of the bankrupt, be stayed to await the determination of the Court in Bankruptcy on the question of the discharge." It will thus be seen that a manifest distinction is made between a creditor (having proved his debt and one holding a provable debt. The reason for it is not as manifest. The judgment of Ann Walter is claimed to be founded upon a debt created by the fraud of the bankrupt; and if this be so, then, according to the thirty-third section of the act, the discharge, if obtained by the bankrupt, will not affect it. Such a debt is expressly excepted from its operation; and the same section provides that notwithstanding this—he may come in and prove his debt and take his dividend. Now Ann Walter having proved her judgment as thus authorized, would find that judgment, taking this twenty-first section literally, "discharged and surrendered," notwithstanding the thirty-third section provides expressly that, if created by fraud, the discharge under the act would not affect it. We think no such intent or meaning can be reasonably imputed to the law-makers, and, therefore, the thirty-third section must be regarded at least as taking a debt of this character out of the first clause of the twenty-first section; and hence that the judgment in question is not "discharged or surrendered," nor is the bankrupt entitled to be released from the arrest, or his bail from the bail bond, if the debt was one created by fraud. The Court below held that the proceedings and judgment in the Common Pleas, the record of which was produced before it, according to the practice and course of proceeding in that Court, under the New-York law, carried on the face of them that the suit was one to recover a debt created by the fraud of the debtor; and that it would not go behind that record to call in question its verity in the Bankrupt Court. We concur in this view. It was argued on behalf of the petitioner that it should appear from the record itself, that is, from the declaration in the case, that the suit in the Common Pleas proceeded in that Court on the ground of fraud. But, the question is one of practice, rather than of principle. The mode of proceeding in the Common Pleas in a case where the debt is claimed to have been created by the fraud and deceit of the debtor, may be peculiar, and differ from the practice in the Courts of other States; but it is understood to be warranted by the New-York law, and, if so, we do not see but that it is entitled to as much verity as if the proceeding was more formal and specific. The last clause of the twenty-sixth section was referred to on the argument; but we do not see that it has any application to the case. The other question raised, and urged, namely, as to the force and effect of the order to show cause before the Register why the discharge should not be granted, is so much a question of practice, that we are not inclined to interfere with the judgment of the Court below in the matter. The complaint is that the Register postponed the day for the creditors to come in, and show cause. Any abuse by the Register in this matter will be corrected by the Court below, which has power to supervise this proceeding. Petition denied with costs.

For the petition, Mr. Jenckes and Mr. Nye; in opposition, Mr. Boardman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

A CONNECTICUT BRIDGE CASE.

Wm. M. Baird vs. The Shore Line Railroad Company.—In a case pending in the Circuit Court of for the District of Connecticut a motion for a provisional injunction to restrain the defendants from building a double draw-bridge over the Connecticut River at a point below the City of Hartford, and near the town of Lyme, was brought on in this City yesterday morning. The complaint sets forth that it would be very dangerous to navigation on the river to build the bridge as intended, as the river is only half a mile wide at that point, and the tide very strong, and, therefore, the bridge would render the navigation of the many vessels (especially the larger ones) on the river very dangerous, particularly at night or in time of fog.

Affidavits of Captains of vessels and others interested in the navigation of the river were read in support of the plaintiff's motion.

In the answer of the defendants they deny that the construction of this bridge would render the river navigation dangerous and aver that the channel of the river extends from shore to shore for some distance above and below the point in question, and that the river runs in a straight line for a mile above and a mile below that point.

Affidavits of various parties were read to confirm these averments.

For the plaintiff, B. D. Hubbard and William Hamersley; for the defendant, R. J. McCurdy, T. E. Doolittle and H. B. Harrison.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW-JERSEY.

Before Mr. Justice Field.

IMPORTANT INJUNCTION IN REGARD TO TRADE-MARKS.

The Washington Medallion Pen Company vs. The Esterbrook Steel Pen Manufacturing Company et al.—This action was brought to restrain the defendants from the further use of the trade-marks of the plaintiffs, and also for the purpose, as declared by counsel on the argument, of having the title of the plaintiffs to these marks finally determined by a Federal Court. From the papers in the case, we learn that the plaintiffs, about two years ago, obtained a perpetual injunction in the Supreme Court of New-York as the result of a suit brought to establish their title to their name, "Washington Medallion," and that, after a protracted trial, judgment was rendered in their favor. But in this action they appear to have found it necessary to ask for protection for the various distinguishing features of their goods; as to all of which they allege persons have fraudulently practiced upon them to their great injury.

As there are some features of this injunction that are of great interest to all manufacturers who have marks or indicia to protect, and to merchants, who, by buying and selling goods under simulated names and labels, may unconsciously participate in the perpetration of frauds for which they are answerable to the law equally with the manufacturer, we publish, as of public interest, the essential points of the order *verbatim*, which commands the defendant "forthwith to desist from directly or indirectly stamping or causing to be stamped on pens, or selling or vending pens an which are stamped the words 'Washington Medallion,' or either of them; also, from stamping or causing to be stamped on pens, or selling or vending pens on which are stamped a head in profile or otherwise surrounded by a rim forming a medallion mark; also from putting up, or packing, or selling, or vending pens of any denomination or description, in boxes of the same or similar construction as the boxes originally adopted by the Washington Medallion Pen Company in the year 1857; also from covering pen-boxes of any form or structure with labels of the same colors or colors of the same nature or appearance as the colors originally adopted by the Washington Medallion Pen Company; also from printing or causing to be printed on labels of pen-boxes the phrases, "Let Americans write with American pens," and "Our country now and forever," or any transposition of the words composing these phrases, or any phrases of like import, or any fanciful ornamentations in colorable imitation of those used by the Washington Medallion Pen Company on the labels of their boxes; also from selling or vending any pens or boxes of pens on which are stamped, pressed, cut, printed or engraved any of the aforementioned trade-marks of the Washington Medallion Pen Company.

One of the claims herein sustained, that a peculiar manner of putting up goods, as, for instance, the structure and arrangement of boxes, seems to have been cotemporaneously raised by other parties, in the case of Wooster *vs.* King, in the Supreme Court of New-York, recently reported. In that case an injunction had been issued restraining the use of paper boxes of a peculiar form and arrangement, on the ground that the boxes and their arrangement constituted a trade mark, and that the defendants, in using similar boxes for a similar purpose infringed it. A motion to dissolve the injunction was argued in the October Special Term before Mr. Justice Ingraham, and the learned Judge rendered a decision sustaining the injunction.

For plaintiff, Abbett & Fuller; for defendants, Raymond & Coursen and J. Appleton Morgan.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC. 2.

By Judge Sutherland.

In re the application of James C. Blauvelt, Jr. for leave to sell, &c.; report confirmed and order granted.

Milburn *vs.* Simpson et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Peck et al. *vs.* Ferguson; motion denied.

Jacob Blackwell *vs.* Marie Blackwell; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Julia Peck *vs.* Hooper et al.; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

By Judge Cardozo.

Oakley *vs.* Stewart; notice must be given.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 2, 1868.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R., ex int.	110¼	5 Am. Ex. Bk.	113
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝	10 Bank of N. Amer.	110
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107⅝	5 Ninth Nat. Bank	112
22,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	110⅜	100 Cum. C. Pf., 2d call	37½
4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅜	200 Canton Co.	49
2,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. Is	99½	53 Del. & Hud. Can.	134
10,000 do	99	15 West. U. T.	36¼
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	68	100 Quick. Min. Co.	23
1,000 do	68¼	500 Pac. Mail	116¾
5,000 Virginia 6s, new	57	40 do	117
10,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c., bet. call	56	100 do s60	116½
1,000 Georgia St. 6s	80	100 do s60	116¾
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	92	500 Reading	98⅜
10,000 N. Car. State 6s	65⅝	250 Merch. Un. Ex.	17½
2,000 do 2d call	65⅞	100 do	17½
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new	63⅝	200 N. Y. Cen. s30	129
20,000 do 2d call	63½	400 do	129⅛
5,000 La. State 6s	65	42 do s11	128¾
5,000 Erie 1st M.	101¼	100 do 2d call	128⅝
5,000 Erie 4th M.	85	200 Clev. & Pitts. s15	87⅝
1,000 Erie 5th M.	85	21 Lake Shore	100
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc.	81	10 Chi. & R. I.	107⅝
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st	91	50 do	107⅝
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s 1st	103	50 M. & St. P.	67½
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	74¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85½
4,000 M. & S. P. 1st	94	32 N. J. Cen.	115
700 Mor. & Es. 1st	95	20 P., Ft. W. & C.	110
4,000 do	96	200 do	110⅛
2,000 St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	85¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	30⅝
18 Bank of Commerce	124	500 do b30	30¾
		1100 Mor. & Es., bet. call	90
		14 Chi., Bur. & Q.	172
		7 C. C. Cin. & I.	77

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅛	200 West. Un. T.	37
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114⅝	200 Q. M. Co.	23
6,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	110⅜	10 U. S. Ex.—bet. call	45
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	106⅜	50 Mer. U. Ex.	17½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110⅜	300 do	17¼
44,000 5-20, C., '65..new	110⅜	300 do	17⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s. P. R. Is.	99	200 do	17
37,000 5-20 C., '67	110⅜	300 N. Y. Central	130½
39,500 do	110⅜	100 do	130⅝
20,000 do b3	110⅜	33 do	130
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C. b3	105⅜	200 do	130⅞
5,000 do	105⅜	800 do	131
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	68	1600 do	131½
6,000 do	68¼	1600 do s60	131⅛
25,000 do bet. call	68⅛	100 Erie	37½
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s	65⅝	1000 do	37⅝
1,000 N. Car. 6s, new	63⅝	200 Hudson	129⅜
5,000 Harlem 1st M.	100	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	88½
1,000 St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds.	86¼	200 do b30	88¾
200 Cum. Coal Pf.	37½	200 Clev. & Tol.	101⅝
100 do	38	50 Chi. & R. I.	107⅝
300 Pacific Mail	116⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅜
100 Mariposa Pf.	11	600 Ohio & Miss.	30½
		18 do	29½
		20 N. J. Cen.	115
		50 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	92¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$40,000 T. St. 6s, new	68	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex.	17½	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	88⅛
600 N. Y. Cen.	129⅜	600 do	88¼
800 do b3	129½	100 T., W. & W.	58⅞
100 Pacific Mail	117½	200 do	58½
100 Erie b3	38⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	87⅝
800 Reading	98⅜	800 Chi., R. I. & P. s3	107⅜
200 do b3	98⅝	300 Chi. & N. W.	84⅞
400 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b3	86	500 do	84¾
15 do	86	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87½
600 Ohio & Miss.	30⅛	200 do	87⅞
200 do b15	30⅝	200 do c	87⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 N. C. 6s, new	63⅝	200 Reading	97⅞
60 Amer. Ex.	45¼	200 Ft. W., P. & C.	110⅛
100 Pac. Mail	116⅝	600 do	110⅛
400 N. Y. Cen.	129⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. s3	30¼
800 do	129⅝	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	88
300 do	129⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts. s5	87¼
500 Erie	38¼	400 do	87
100 Hudson R.	130	1400 do	87
100 T., W. & W.	58	400 do bty	87
200 do	57½	300 do	86⅞
300 Mil. & St. P.	68	400 Cleve. & Tol.	100
100 do	68¼	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	107⅛
800 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅜	800 do c	107⅜
200 do	84¼	300 do	107⅜
200 do	84⅜	600 Chi. & N. W.	84⅜
200 do s3	84½	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87½
600 do	84⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000 N. Car. 6s, ex c.	66	400 Erie	37⅞
10 American Ex.	45¼	100 do	38
30 do	45	200 do	38⅜
300 Mer. Un. Ex.	17½	800 do	38¾
200 Pacific Mail	116⅝	100 do	39
100 West. U. T.	37⅝	200 do	39¼
300 N. Y. Cen.	132⅞	800 do	39⅛
200 do	132	300 do	39⅝
50 do opg	131	800 do	40
1200 do	132	400 do	40⅛
300 do	132⅞	300 do	40⅜
800 do s3	132	300 do	40⅝
400 do	133⅛	200 do	40⅛
300 do	133	300 do s3	40⅜
300 do	133⅞	400 do	41
200 do	133⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts.	87½
400 Reading	98½	600 do	87⅞
300 do	98⅜	600 Clev. & Tol.	101
100 Hudson	130⅛	200 do	101⅛
100 Alton & T. H.	130	800 Chi., R. I. & P.	107½
100 T., W. & W.	57¾	1100 do	107⅞
300 Mil. & St. P.	68⅝	200 do	107⅝
400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅜	200 do b10	108
200 do	85¼	300 do	108
200 P., Ft. W. & C.	110⅛	300 do s3	107⅝
300 Ohio & Miss.	30⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87½
300 Mich. So. & N. I.	88		
600 do	88½		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The market for Money is fairly established to-day at the advance to 7 ℘ cent. to the Brokers, on call, as the rule of the Street, with exceptions at 6 ℘ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds. We hear of loans on this security at 7 ℘ cent. for 30 days, and on call subject to 10 or 15 days' notice. The advance in notes to 7 ℘ cent. brought forward to-day a good offering from lenders, and the market we should call steady at the close. There is also rather less concern among borrowers as to anything like a severe pressure of demand. The Exchange against New-York at New-Orleans and other Cotton points is now about ⅛@¼ ℘ cent on Bank checks, and 1@1¼ ℘ cent. on short sight Bills drawn against Cotton shipped coastwise. These rates will take some Currency from our Banks, additional to the moderate daily sums which have been going South for a month or six weeks past.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 135⅛@135@135¼ ℘ cent. The market appeared dull early in the forenoon, and the bidders for the $300,000 to be awarded by the Treasury at 11 o'clock are said to have combined at 134⅞ ℘ cent., agreeing to divide the award among themselves. The award was made at this figure, the difference against the Government, as compared with the market at the hour not seeming to justify the Assistant Treasurer in rejecting *all* the bids, which he might have done under the terms of his last advertisement. The subsequent sales of Gold were at 135⅛@135¼ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were again in very free offering, and the prime 60 day sales on London 109¼@109⅜ cent., most of the business being done at 109¼ ℘ cent. Some very choice merchant names upon London credits were done at 109 ℘ cent. The offerings on Paris, at corresponding rates, are unusually large, and 60-day Bills were done at f.5.20@f.5.18¾ to the dollar.

The Public Funds show more steadiness today, although the bearish feeling in both the old and new 5-20s continues quite strong enough to neutralize the steady investment demand going on in the offices of the great dealers. The speculation to-day was on a very moderate scale. The bidding was steady at the going rates, for cash delivery, but there was no readiness manifested by sellers either for cash or on time. The State Bonds were weak in the forenoon, but showed more steadiness at the afternoon Boards.

The Railway market opened at somewhat better prices than the closing quotations of last night, except on one or two of the Western Roads, like St. Paul, and as the business of the day went on, New-York Central appeared to lead the market with a very strong demand, on a scarcity of the Cash Stock on the Street, and before 3 o'clock the price was up to 131 ℘ cent., and soon after that hour the sales advanced to 131⅞@132@132⅞@133@133⅞ ℘ cent. This unexpected movement in Central imparted some spirit to the general New-York and Western list. A spasmodic rise was made in Erie to 41 ℘ cent., the Stock returning in a brief time to 39@38⅞ ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅜	110⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅜
American Gold Coin	135	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅛	68⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	56¼	56¼
Missouri Bonds	89⅝	89⅝
North Carolina Bonds, old	65½	66
New-York Central	128⅞	133
Erie Railway	38⅜	38⅞
Reading Railway	98¼	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅝	107⅞
Northwest Common	85	84⅞
Northwest Preferred	87⅞	87⅞
Michigan Southern	88⅜	88⅜
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅜	111
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87½	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	117	116⅝
St. Paul Preferred	86⅜	85⅛
St. Paul Common	68	66
Toledo and Wabash	58	58

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	110⅛	5-20 coupon 1868	110⅛
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1881	114⅝	5 ℘ ct. reg. 1871	119
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅜	5 ℘ ct. coup. 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	106¾	End. coupon, 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1864	106⅛	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	1 9
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅜	End. coupons, 1874	113
5-20 coupon '65 n. is	110⅜	10-40 reg.	105⅛
5-20 coupon 1867	110⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1868	106⅜	6s Currency	96¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101½
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	101	Illinois War Loan	101½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., 1878	93½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Michigan 7 ℘ c., 1878	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101½	Michigan 7 ℘ c. w. loan	99
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	102	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., ex c.	68½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	68⅝
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	100	Virginia 6s, ex c.	56
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	89½	Virginia 6s, n. bds.	57
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	101½	Georgia 6s	80
Illinois Ca. B., reg. 1860	101½	North Carolina 6s	66
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '60	101½	N. C. 6s, new bonds	63⅝
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62	101½	Missouri 6s	89⅝
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	Louisiana 6s	65
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1870	101½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	125	Hanover	115
Mechanics'	129	Irving	110
Union	118	Metropolitan	143
America	146	Shoe and Leather	121
Phenix	108	Impt'rs. & Traders'	133
Leather Manuf's	180	Park	152
Seventh Ward	114	Manuf's & Merch'ts	103
Commerce	123¼	Central National	109
Ocean	108	Fourth National	105
American Exchange	113	Ninth National	112
Bank of N. America	110	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	88	Han. & St. Jo. conv.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	85	Tol. & W. Equip. b's	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., 1876	127	St. Western 1st M. '68	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-7'6	127	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80
Erie 1st M. ext	101	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100
Erie 1st. 4th ind. 1880	84	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	96
Harlem 1st M.	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	95¾
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	114	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91¼
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114¾	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100⅝
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	111¼	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘c.	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	101	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	103
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton inc.	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	103
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	96
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	93
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con.	93	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	101
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex. bds.	89	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73
Con. 7 ℘ cent 1st M. bds	90¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Han. and St. Jo. L G.	107		

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, of Dec. 1, gives the following statement of the number of hhds. of Tobacco inspected in Lynchburg from 1st January to 1st December, 1868. Also quantity of loose tobacco received and sold in the same time:

"Number of hhds. inspected in January, 75; in February, 219; in March, 596; in April, 632; in May, 1,136; in June, 1,430; in July, 980; in August, 964; in September, 402; in October, 196; in November, 71. Total number of hhds., 6,701. The number of hhds. above includes whole hhds., half hhds. and tubs, and would probably average 700 lbs. each in weight. Number of lbs. loose Tobacco in January, 407,100; in February, 849,900; in March, 1,283,700; in April, 1,101,700; in May, 1,428,000; in June, 1,107,900; in July, 718,800; in August, 754,800; in September, 409,800; in October, 241,800; in November, 147,600. Total number of lbs. of loose Tobacco, 8,457,100; total number of lbs. in hhds., 4,690,700; total number of lbs. in hhds. and loose, 13,141,800."

The Dry Dock Savings Bank announces that on the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of 2 ℘ cent. for six months, and 1 ℘ cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton circular for the *Russia*, remark as follows:

"In this City, on Wednesday last, large sales were made on the basis of 25¼c. for Middling, and 24¼c. for Low Middling. On Thursday there was no market, it being Thanksgiving Day. Friday we had no cable dispatches from Liverpool, and only small sales were made. Saturday the Liverpool advices were behind, and the market drooped to 25c. for Middling and 24c. for Low Middling, with more tone and rather higher prices after 3 P. M. Yesterday we had a good demand, chiefly from exporters, and prices were ⅛c. higher. To-day we are more quiet, and close steadily at the annexed quotations.

Freight room, by steam, all secured for two weeks ahead. Some considerable room has been taken to-day by sail.

The sales of the week have been 23,106 bales, of which 13,793 for export, 4,332 for home consumption, 3,154 on speculation, and 1,827 in transit. Sellers for delivery in November, here and in Liverpool, have been covering their contracts. A large quantity has to be settled for, in money or cotton, in December. For future delivery, further sales have been made, generally of Low Middling qualities for January, 23c.@23¼c.; for February, 23c. Middling for January or February, 23¾c.@24c., and any time to March next, 24c. The sales for future delivery are on the increase, and 1,750 bales were sold to-day.

The clearances have been, for Liverpool, 9,314; London, 167; Havre, 600; Bremen, 3,851; Hamburg, 1,505; Genoa, 942; Rotterdam, 25. Total, 16,494. The uncleared engagements are, for Liverpool, 23,000; Havre, 5,800; Bremen, 5,000; Hamburg, 1,500; Genoa, 500. Freights are active and firm at higher rates, as follows: Liverpool, steam, ⅝d.@¾d.; sail, 5 16d.@⅜d. Havre, steam, 1½c.@1⅝c.; sail, ⅞c. Bremen, steam, 1¼c.; sail, ⅞c. Hamburg, steam, ⅞d.; sail, ⅞c. Genoa, sail, ⅞c. Engagements are being made at the outside quotations.

TRANSIT COTTON.—The transactions have been larger, and there has been more looking about for cotton already at sea. The sales of the week have been 1,827 bales. We quote Good Ordinary, Galveston to Liverpool, 22¼c.; Low Middling, 23@23¼c., with freight ⅜d., and insurance, 2½ ℘ cent.; Liverpool Middling, from New-Orleans, 23½c., with freight, 9 16d. We have now on offer an ample supply of samples from Galveston, New-Orleans and Savannah—all for Liverpool.

Southern markets have been moderately active, New-Orleans particularly so; prices are about ½c. higher. The business for France and the Continent goes on lively, and there is more doing for Liverpool to provide for contracts now maturing.

Receipts are still below general expectation. For the week, ending Friday last, they were 78,000 bales, against 89,000 last year, and 69,000 year before. Since Friday they are somewhat larger, and the total this week promises to be larger. The low state of many of the Southern rivers accounts, in some measure, for the late moderate arrivals in the Gulf, while in the Atlantic States planters are holding their crops from market in the firm belief of higher prices. We learn, by telegraph dated last night, at New-Orleans, that the rivers are rising, and more free receipts of cotton are looked for there.

Exports to Great Britain are moderate this week, being only 20,000 bales. The total, however, since 1st September, is ahead of last year and year before. To France and the Continent the shipments for the week are free. The totals are largely in excess to France, and moderately so to other foreign ports—as compared with last year and year before. There is quite a considerable amount of cotton arriving here from Southern ports for thorough shipments to Liverpool and the Continent. All the vessels cleared at New-Orleans have crossed the bar and gone to sea; there is no longer any detention.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st September last to 28th November:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports	628,000	489,000	468,000
Export to Great Britain	158,000	133,000	153,000
Export to France	85,000	13,000	18,000
Export to other For. ports	42,000	36,000	11,000
Total exports	285,000	182,000	182,000
Stock on hand	223,000	233,000	434,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:			
Receipts for the week	78,000	89,000	69,000
Exports to Great Britain	20,000	38,000	23,000
Exports to France	22,000	3,000	4,000
Exports to other ports	10,000	5,000	2,000
Total exports for the week	52,000	46,000	29,000

Mariposa Estate.

In answer to the innumerable inquiries which have been addressed to them upon the subject, the undersigned, in behalf of the Trustees of the Mariposa estate, has the satisfaction of announcing to those interested that the dam over the Merced River has been completed in a substantial manner, and that ore is now being taken out from the Josephine and Pine Tree mines.

This is being transported over the Mariposa Estate Railroad, preparatory to the commencement of active operations at the mills, which have been temporarily delayed by the necessity of replacing some large timbers which had become decayed during the cessation of work.

It is estimated that the new mill which is about to commence operation will produce a net profit of at least $400 per day in gold, which, it is anticipated, will be doubled by the additional machinery to be exerted within sixty days thereafter in the Benton Mills.

MARK BRUMAGIM.

No. 34 WALL-STREET, Dec. 2, 1868.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS, CORPORATIONS, &c.—Thirty-year SIX PER CENT. U. S. Currency Bonds.—These securities are the unconditional obligations of the Government, and constitute part of the funded debt of the United States. They have thirty years to run, and bear six per cent. interest, lawful money. The whole amount authorized by Act of Congress is sixty millions, whereof forty-four millions, ($44,140,000) have already been delivered to the Pacific Railroad Companies, and are mainly held for long investments by Trustees and Moneyed Corporations, and by the Banking Department of the Treasury as security for circulation. Only sixteen millions remain to be issued, and after these are absorbed and the Loan closed, the Bonds will rarely be offered in the market. As these will be the only six per cent. Bonds of the Government, having more than twenty years to run, their prospective value is enhanced correspondingly. Banking, Savings, Insurance, and other Companies, and Trustees and Capitalists may secure a portion of the remainder of the Loan on favorable terms on application to

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ $100,000.—PARTNERS WANTED—Special or active—to join the advertiser, a man of experience, in organizing a house to conduct a branch of the dry goods commission business that is popular, safe and profitable. Address T., Box No. 1,179 Post Office.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Columbia-st., w. s., 70 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 24x49.8	$17,000
Elm-st., e. s., 154.9 ft. n. of Canal-st., 12.11x72.9	7,650
Elm-st., s. e. corner of Howard-st., 50.10x100	nom.
Franklin-st., Nos. 121 and 123, 40x53	nom.
Norfolk-st., No. 163, 26.6x100	nom.
Pitt-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100	26,100
Ridge-st., Nos. 112 and 114, } Ridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	62,000
Thompson-st., w. s., 266.2 ft. n. of Prince-st., 24.8x100	30,000
Thompson-st., w. s., 243.6 ft. n. of Prince-st., 24.8x100	30,000
12th-st., n. s., 510 ft. w. of 2d-av., 1.5x103.3	125,000
27th-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 37.6x98.9	13,500
28th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.11	7,000
37th-st., s. s., 64 ft. e. of 9th-av., 36x49.4	21,000
41st-st., s. s., 264 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x98	45,000
42d-st., n. s., 181 ft. n. of 7th-av., 19x100.4	7,500
47th-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100	16,500
56th-st., s. s., 196 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5	13,000
56th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	12,500
111th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x97.6	2,750
134th-st., s. s., 84.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 84.10x199.10	36,000
134th-st., s. w. corner 7th-av., 100x99.11	29,000
146th-st., n. w. corner 7th-av., 199.10x100	37,000
Madison-av., s. w. corner 59th-st., 95x100.5	50,000
1st-av., s. s., lots Nos. 13 and 14, estate of Brown	25,000
1st-av., w. s., 99.4 ft. s. of 32d-st., 24.8x100	nom.
2d-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 20x70	19,500
2d-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 20x70	19,500
2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 53d-st., 20x70	19,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 111th-st., 100.10x120	11,250
6th-av., s. w. corner of 49th-st., 25x100	33,000
7th av., n. w. corner of 118th-st., 125x201.10	39,000
11th-av., n. e. corner of 149th-st., 199.10x375	65,000
Allen-st., e. s., 99.9 ft. n. of Broome-st., 24.9x87.6	30,700
Astor estate, lots No. 212 and part of No. 211	28,000
East Broadway, n. e. corner Market-st., 15x67.5	22,000
Plot No. 116, Dyckman estate	1,750
Plots Nos. 92 and 1 8, Dyckman estate	6,000
Plots Nos. 20 and 27, Dyckman estate	13,850
Rivington-st., s. w. corner Orchard-st., 25.2x50	11,000
Rivington-st., s. w. corner Orchard-st., 25 2x50	25,000
2d-st., s. s., rear of lots Nos. 399, 400 and 401, Leandert's farm, 20x79	18,150
7th-st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st-av., 48x97.6	35,500
16th-st., n. s., lot No. 61, Bayard estate, 25x91.11	13,000
43d-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5	31,000
52d-st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.4	35,000
56th-st., s. s. e. corner 7th-av., 50.5x100	36,000
96th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.4	11,600
110th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.10	5,425
110th-st., n. s., 700 ft. w. of 4th-av., 73.3x52.6x57.10	4,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 20x66	21,000
Avenue B, n. e. corner 6th-st., 20.2x93	21,000
Avenue B, e. s., 42 ft. n. of 16th-st., 20x93	14,000
1st-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 32d-st., 24.8x100	11,000
2d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 20x60	20,000
7th-av., n. w. corner 122d-st., 100x100 11	17,500
10th-av., 255 ft. n. of 96th-st., 25.2x100	3,525

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., No. 111, store, &c., 3 years and 6 months, per year	$360
Allen-st., No. 96, store, &c., 3 years and 5 months, per year	456
Walker-st., n. s., 174.8 ft. e. of West Broadway, 25x100, 21 years, per year	2,000
Washington-st., No. 479, 3 years, per year	1,500
64th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	200
6th-av., n. e. cor., 28th-st., 2 years and 5 months, per year	5,500
2d-st., No. 215, store, 3 years, per year	1,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 139.4 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x100	$2,400
Adelphi-st., w. s., 159.4 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	2,400
Bainbridge-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 50x100	3,400
Baltic-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 12.4x80	1,250
Chauncey-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 200x200	700
Clarkson-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 100x200	10,000
Concord-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Washington-st., 29x105.4	3,000
Diamond-st., s. s., 498.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 100x160.4	14,500
Diamond-st., s. s., 598.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 100x161x100x162	4,000
Diamond-st., s. s., 798.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 100x162x100x161	4,000
Diamond-st., s. s., 898.4 ft. e. of Main-st., 100x162x100x161	4,000
Frost-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of Smith-st., 50x63.1x50x73.3	3,000
Fulton-st., s. w. s., 24.2 ft. n. w. of Buckbee's-alley, 23.9x88.11	15,260
Hancock-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100	1,000
Henry-st., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Clark-st., 22.2x92.6	22,000
Heywart-st. and Wythe-av., s. e. corner, 63x50x100x60	2,500
Hickory-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 5x100	nom.
Jefferson-st., n. s., 101 ft. e. of Ormond-place, 21x100	nom.
Joralemon-st., n. s., 287.8 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 133.6x30.6x45x108x28	9,000
Same property, deed of 1864	5,550
Montague-place, s. s., 127 ft. e. of Henry-st., 50x95	50,000
Montgomery-st., s. s., 151.6 ft. e. of Washington-av., 111x24.4x132.7x72.2	5,000
Morrell-st., s. s., 267 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 21x100	7,750
Pacific-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 100x214.5	23,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21x90	12,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 151.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21x90	12,500
President-st., s. s., 92 ft. e. of 7th-av., 42x250 } 7th-av. and 8th-st., s. w. cor., 247 1x200	30,000
Sackett-st. and 4th-av., n. e. cor., 3 66.10x100	3,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Bond-st., 60x100, q. c.	nom.
Sackett-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of Bond-st., 40x100	9,200
Smith-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Frost-st., 25x101	2,550
State-st., s. s., 147.4 ft. w. of Bond-st., 86.8x100	25,850
St. Felix-st., e. s., 140 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 20x70	6,000
Suydam-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Willow-st., 100x95	3,425
Union-st. and 8th-av., s. e. cor., 100x155.7x102.8x132.3	16,500
Varet-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 50x100, q. c.	350
Warren-st., s. s., 298.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 2x100	6,000
2d-st., s. s., 22.8 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 19x100	4,000
South 2d-st., s. w. s., 36.8 ft. n. w. of 9th-st., 38.4x60	7,400
9th-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 25x200	725
10th-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 27x125x17.6x125	4,500
39th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	250
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 200x100.2	400
40th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2 } 4th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2	500
40th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100.2	250
41st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.2	250
44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.2	5,000
Atlantic and Sigel avs., n. e. cor., 25.1x105.9x25x110.1	900
Liberty and Smith avs., n. e. cor., 80x100	8,000
Liberty and Smith avs., s. w. cor., 25x40	4,900
Liberty-av., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Schenck-av., 20x100	4,080
Sigel-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x100 } Ridgewood-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Sigel-av., 27.10x100x17.11x101	8.5
Sigel-av., w. s., 325 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x103.2	250
Sigel-av., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., 50x100	450
Sigel-av., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Division-av., 50x103.11	500
Sigel-av., w. s., 400 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., 50x100	450
Tompkins-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Halsey-st., 20x100	8,600
2d-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 9th-st., 75x95	1,500
4th-av. and 40th-st., n. w. corner, 20.2x100	1,000
6th-av., n. s., 66 ft. e. of 22d-st., 34.2x100	1,100
Lots Nos. 474 to 476, sectional map No. 3 of Fort Hamilton	nom.
Lots Nos. 474 to 476, sectional map No. 3 of Fort Hamilton	300
Lots Nos. 662, 663 and part of 664, block V, and Nos. 654 to 657, parts block W, East New-York	2,000
Section No. 2, Z. Griswold's map of Bay Ridge	13,500

Lease Recorded.

Fulton-av., No. 393, 3½ years, per year	1,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Bushwick and Newtown road, adjoining Todd's house and lot	$1,500
Lot No. 59, map property adjoining Ravenswood	500

Jamaica.

Church and Catherine sts., n. e. cor., 5x100	$200

Oyster Bay.

Bethpage purchase, portion of, 312 acres	$3,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Ferry-st., n. s., 40 ft. from Madison-st., McGinnes', 25x100	$1,275
Hays-st., w. s., Wagner's property, 25x96	500
High-st., cor. of Bleecker-st., Truesdell's, 40x160	10,000
Orange-st., n. s., Tingley's property, 37x74	100
Prince-st., e. s., 66 ft. from Spruce-st., Ott's, 38x25	1,300
Stone-st., e. s., 210 ft. from Orange-st., 35x100	400
Waverly-place, n. s., 100 ft. from Prince-st., Tichnor's, 50x98	800
E. Raith's property—150 ft. w. of Springfield-av., 21x87	115

Bloomfield.

Montgomery-st., n. s., Benson's property, 2 lots	$1,062
Orchard-st., e. s., Benson's property, 50x173	400

Clinton.

Holland-st., e. s., 375 ft. from Gold-st., 25x100	$600
Holland, cor. of Gold-st., Morris' prop., 25x100	300
Holland, cor. of Gold-st., Schreiber's prop., 25x100	1,800

Orange.

Cone-st., e. s., adj. Lindsley's, 44x125	$2,200
Central-av., n. s., Connolly's, 25x212	800

West Orange.

Spring-st., n. s., 280 ft. from Burnside-av., Burnside's, 2x114	$150
Plummer's prop., on Mountain Top, 3½ acres	2,250

Jersey City.

South 1st-st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 16.8x50	$4,100

Hoboken.

Jefferson-st., w. s., near 12th-st., lot No. 23, block 107, 25x100	$600

North Bergen.

4th-st., e. s., 150.4 ft. s. of Meyers-av., 50.4x136	$400

Bergen.

Bramhall and Madison avs., n. w. cor., 276x200	$18,000
Union-st. and Jackson-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,300

Union.

Lot No. 124, map of Bellevue, 25x200	$400

Greenville.

Canal-av., s. e. s., 363 ft. s. w. of Chappel-av., 50x109	$2,700

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	16,061
Flour, bbls.	11,495	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	200	Pork, bbls.	543
Cornmeal, bags	2,200	Cut Meats, pkgs.	48
Wheat, bushels	69,558	Lard, pkgs.	652
Corn, bushels	32,051	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,578
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	107
Oats, bushels	112,576	Petroleum, bbls.	3,254

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $7 50@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.; stock, 400 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been steady, but not in much request. We quote: Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb. Stock, 216,125 pkgs. against 133,177 pkgs. same time last year.

COTTON—Has been less active and lower, closing heavily and irregularly. Sales, 3,544 bales, (of which 174 bales were to arrive,) including 755 bales to spinners, 702 bales to speculators, 1,287 bales to shippers, and 800 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 500 bales Low Middling, for January, at 23c.; 100 bales Low Middling, for February, at 23c.; 350 bales Middling, for January, at 24c.; 350 bales Middling, for February, at 24c. ℘ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	22	22¼	22½@22¾
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb.	23@23¼	23¼@23½	23¾@24
Low Middling, ℘ lb.	24¼	24½	24¾@25
Middling, ℘ lb.	25	25¼	25½@25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,952
Receipts last week	21,363
Receipts preceding week	22,960
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	202,927
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	588,838
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	71,426
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	284,696
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	27,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	602,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	443,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	271,000
Exports, same time last year	187,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,553,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	211,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	221,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—A rather better demand has been noted for low grades of State and Western Flour at slightly firmer rates. Most other kinds have been in light request and without buoyancy as to prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,400 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 50@$7; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7@$8 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 35 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50@$6 10
Extra State	6 50@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 40@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 00@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 35@14 25

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., at $6 60@$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 20@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues dull and drooping; sales have been made of 500 bbls. at $6 75@$12 as extremes for old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in request and buoyant at $6 25@$8 50 for interior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal has been in more demand and is heavy at $4 85@$5 35 for Western; $5 25@$5 30 for Jersey, $4 50 for Fairfax, and $5 85@$5 90 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in limited demand at $4 25@$4 65 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted somewhat firmer for prime parcels, but has been in less request. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 10@$2 40; No. 1 Spring at $1 60@$1 60½; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 55; No. 2 Spring at $1 49@$1 52, the latter rate for choice in store, ℘ bushel. Corn has been in slack request at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 15 for unsound and damp; $1 15@$1 17½ for sound Mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 05@$1 14 for New White and Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in fair request at $1 50@$1 55 for Western, Canada and State ℘ bushel; sales 10,750 bushels. Barley dull; a small lot of State sold at $2 ℘ bushel for ordinary. Barley Malt inactive at $2 15@$2 20 ℘ bushel. Oats have been moderately inquired for at easier rates. Sales 85,000 bushels at 73½c.@74½c. for Western, in store and afloat; 73c. for Jersey; 74½c.@75c. for State, in small lots, ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Dec. 1, 1868:

Lumber—R. Warr, Oswego; G. T. Kirkland, Buffalo; R. P. Bordwell, Buffalo; Wm. Harlow, Corning; Stephen Clark, Rome; Fred. Griffin, Utica.
Wheat—Billy Lane, Oswego.
Corn—Addie, Oswego.
Oats—Lexington, Buffalo.
Flour—Augustus Milliman, Phoenix.
Salt—Champion, Syracuse.
Coal—Ellis H. Bishop, Salina.
Staves, &c.—D. J. Mitchell, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Bale continues in demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw rules dull at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in slack request, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Has been dull and nominal. Stock 638 bales American, with 125 tons and 17,904 bales Foreign.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 17,333 Hides; sales, 81,669 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. FULL & Co., 33,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; 4,272 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22@23 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, selected; 200 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 12½ lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 14,500 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 22@22½ lbs., 21½c.@21¾c., gold, selected; 900 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 21c., gold, selected; 6,287 Dry Rio Grande, 20½@21 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 1,093 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 12@13 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; 238 Rio Grande Seconds, 21 lbs., 19c., gold, selected; 860 Dry Corrientes, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,339 Dry Central American, 18@18½ lbs., 19½c., gold; 4,500 Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 18@20 lbs., private terms; 600 Dry Maranham, 25@26 lbs., 14c., gold; 4,500 Dry Texas, 21@24 lbs., 21c.@22c., currency; 290 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., 13c., currency, selected; 240 Wet Salted Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 50 lbs., 12c., gold; 6,350 City Slaughter, 65@80 lbs., 13c.@13½c., currency. The stock of Hides on hand is 47,200 (same time last year, 147,000) and 250 bales, as follows: 37,000 Buenos Ayres, 4,000 Mexican, 200 Central American, 6,000 Texas and Southern, 250 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—There has been a moderate movement in Sole at steady rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@24c., ℘ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in demand and quoted firm. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "there has been a good lively trade during the week. Clear Lumber keeps firm, and most of the sales have been made at or near our outside figures. Coarse Pine and Spruce and Hemlock are scarce, and getting more so every day. Should the present open weather continue, much of the Lumber will be got off. The assortment in the market, excepting on coarse, is good. The receipts by canal during the week were larger and considerably ahead of the corresponding week last year, when navigation was much impeded by ice. Shipments have been large, employing all vessels offering at advancing rates. The receipts of Lumber at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 27 were 11,174,000 feet, against 18,288,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1867. These figures would raise the aggregate receipts for the year 1868 to about 970,000,000 feet, against 860,000,000 feet in 1867. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Nov. 23 and Nov. 30 were:

	Nov. 23. Feet.	Nov. 30. Feet.
Buffalo	2,851,700	1,286,600
Oswego	2,133,100	682,500
Total	4,984,800	1,969,100

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of November were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves lbs.
1868	13,656,500	161	1,000	....
1867	6,123,800	487	....	402,800

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 6,383,600 feet were by the Erie, and 7,272,900 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1868	432,335,500	38,747,000	66,686	27,465,400
1867	383,213,400	26,743	62,753	33,281,800

The receipts of Boards, &c., are now 53,452,000 feet in excess of the entire receipts of 1867, and are 38,609,400 feet in excess of the receipts of any previous season of which we have a record. The receipts in 1867 from Nov. 30 to the close of the season were about 1,600,000 feet. We advance our quotations for freights to some points. To New-York, ℘ M, $1 75@$2; to Bridgeport and New-Haven, $3; to Norwich and Middletown, $3 50@$4; to Hartford, $4; to Providence and Fall River, $4; to Philadelphia, $3 75; to Baltimore, $6; to Washington, $5; to Richmond and Petersburg, $6; to Boston, for soft, $7 50@$8; for hard, $8 50@$9."

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@82c. ℘ gallon. Stock, 13,185 hhds. and 650 bbls., against 8,916 hhds. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less inquired for, including Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Rosin at $2 40@$8 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand but irregular, including Crude Whale at 95c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@95c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls., and 30c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet at about former rates for Mess, but lower figures for Prime. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 625 bbls., in lots, at $25 75@$26 25 for New City and Western Mess, closing at $26@$26 25; $26 for Old Western Mess; $21 50@$23 25 for New and Old Prime Mess; $19 75@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl.; also 250 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, seller's option, on private terms. City Dressed Hogs are in demand at 10½c.@11c. ℘ lb. No Western offering. Cut Meats have been in request at previous prices. Sales equal to 185 packages at 12c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been quiet to-day. Sales, 370 boxes, including Cumberlands at 13c. here, and on private terms for February delivery; Short Clear on private terms; and Short Rib at 14½c. ℘ lb. Lard is quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last, of 610 tierces and bbls. at 14½c.@16c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 15c. for Prime City, and 15½c.@15⅝c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ℘ lb. Sales were also made of 1,750 tierces Prime Steam, January delivery, seller's option, at 14½c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,230 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ℘ tierce; sales 75 tierces. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at $29@$30 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in demand and firm. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	41	@43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.		@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb.	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb.	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb.	40	@42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb.	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	37	@38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb.	33	@35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb.	28	@30
Common Western, ℘ lb.	25	@27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	18	@18½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Farm dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	15½	@16½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

RICE—Has been in moderate demand, chiefly within a range of from $8@$9 for Carolina ℘ 100 lbs.; stock 550 tierces Carolina and 7,590 bags cleaned East India.

SKINS—Deer have been in request; sales 15,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 3,000 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 2,000 lbs. Central American, on private terms. Receipts, 15 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: Honduras, 48c.; San Juan, 43c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.@35c.; Sisal, 48c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 46c.@48c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold ℘ lb. Goat have been inactive, including Tampico at 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 50c.@52½c., currency; Madras, 50c.@55c. each.

SUGARS—Have been quoted about the same in price, on a very light trade. Sales have been reported of 183 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 241 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb. Stock of Sugar, 39,852 hhds., 44,466 bags, and 36,460 boxes, against 17,330 hhds., 17,903 bags, and 33,877 boxes same time last year.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 98,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 57,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c., and 34,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—A limited business has been reported in State and Western, to-day, at $1 03@$1 05, chiefly at $1 03½@$1 04 ℘ gallon; market heavy.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and weak to-day; for Liverpool, there were taken 1,200 bales Cotton, at 5 16d.@⅜d., by sail; ⅜d.@⅜d., by steam, via Glasgow, and ⅝d.@¾d., by steam, direct, ℘ lb.; 250 tierces Lard, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London, 50 tons Oil Cake, at 25s. ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LISCHEN AND FRITSCHEN and BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
IRELAND AS IT WAS and CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE RED SCARF, THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN, &c. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. Sullivan, who was struck from the Commission of the Peace some time since for sympathy with the Fenians, has just been elected Mayor of Cork.

At a Cabinet meeting, yesterday, Mr. Disraeli announced the resignation of the entire Cabinet, which was rendered necessary, he said, by the result of the recent elections.

GENERAL.

Gen. Sheridan has forwarded a report of the fight which Gen. Custer's command of cavalry had with Indians on the Washita River on the 27th of November. After marching five days in snow twelve inches deep, the troops came upon Black Kettle's camp in the morning, and after fighting nearly all day, captured the entire camp. Black Kettle and 102 warriors were killed, and fifty-three women, many children, horses, robes, arms and lodges captured. Some of the stock was retained for military service, and the remainder, between 800 and 900 animals, were killed. Major Elliott, Capt. Hamilton and nineteen enlisted men were killed, and three officers and eleven men wounded. Two white children were rescued from the savages, and one white woman and a boy were murdered by the Indian women at the commencement of the fight. Gen. Sheridan thinks if he can inflict one or two more such blows on the savages there will be no more Indian troubles in his department.

Advices from Cuba represent that dissensions have arisen among the leaders in the insurrection there. Gen. Perez is opposed to the appointment of Gen. Cespedes as commander of the insurgents. The aqueduct which supplies water to Santiago de Cuba had been destroyed by the rebels. Government troops in Manzanillo were besieged by the rebel forces, who were, however, unable to gain possession of the town.

A Republican Convention was held at Denver City, Colorado, on Tuesday, at which resolutions were adopted favoring the admission of that Territory into the Union upon any terms Congress might dictate. A Democratic Convention assembled at the same time and place, but were divided on the question of admission. A few favored the Republican proposition, but many were opposed to accepting negro suffrage as a part of the Constitution.

On the 23d ult. the Kuklux of Marion, Ark., called a negro named Aleck Tanner to the door of his cabin and shot him. Although severely wounded, he escaped to the woods amid a shower of bullets, and succeeded in concealing himself from his pursuers. The Klan then drove the negro's family to the woods and plundered his house. Subsequently Tanner crawled to the house of a physician and asked to have his wounds dressed, but the physician refused to minister to him, and the negro died. The Marion Klan have said that they would kill every man who voted for Grant, and Tanner is only one of a number of their victims.

Gen. Grant arrived in Boston yesterday morning, and in the afternoon was driven about the city by the Mayor and other municipal officers.

Two large blocks of business houses in Palmer, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

William Wells, William Wilson and George Raund are to be hung at Princess Anne, Md., on the 8th of January, for the murder of the Captain and mate of the schooner *Brave*, on the 31st of March last.

The right of four Democrats to seats in the next Assembly will be contested by the Republican opponents, Messrs. Alexander McLeod and John V. Gridley, of this City; Edward M. Madden, of Orange, and Wilett N. Hawkins, of Richmond.

A Coroner's jury which has been investigating the cause of the fire which recently occurred at Lowell, Mass., whereby three persons lost their lives, report that they are unable to ascertain its origin. They say, however, that the means of egress were not sufficient, and that the manner in which the rooms were let, to males and females promiscuously, tended to promote immorality, and should be condemned by all good citizens.

The Indians in Arizona recently attacked a pack train, killing three men and capturing a quantity of rifles and ammunition. Other depredations are reported. An Indian camp was attacked by troops, and seventeen Indians killed and forty wounded.

The New-England Christian Temperance Convention met in Boston yesterday, and organized by choosing Hon. Henry Wilson temporary Chairman. Mr. Wilson made a lengthy speech, denouncing the manner in which the License law is drawn. Ex-Gov. Buckingham was chosen permanent President, and on taking the chair also made a speech. There were numerous other speakers, all of whom were in favor of making renewed exertions to secure a Prohibitory Liquor law. An evening session was held and more speeches made.

It is stated that an attempt was recently made to poison Reno and Anderson, the express robbers now in jail at New-Albany, Ind. The poison was given them in their food; but the quantity given proved its own antidote.

The Primary Convention of the new Episcopal Diocese of Northern New-York commenced in Albany yesterday. The most important matter for determination is the election of a Bishop.

In the County Court at New-Castle, Del., Joseph Shirby, indicted for arson, pleaded guilty, a day or two since, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500, to pay $1,600 restitution, costs of suit, and on Saturday next, Dec. 5, to stand in the pillory thirty minutes, to be whipped with twenty lashes and imprisoned four years. Four other prisoners, convicted of petit larceny, were sentenced to be whipped on the same day, to pay fines, and to undergo various terms of imprisonment.

Several orders and counter orders in the Erie Railway litigation, made by Judges Sutherland and Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, were called up yesterday, and, after some discussion among counsel, it was decided that the main motions should be brought on at 12 M. to-day before Judge Sutherland. The order of Judge Balcom appointing Hon. Giles W. Hotchkiss, of Binghamton, a referee, we publish in full in another column.

Superintendent of Police John A. Kennedy was yesterday arrested on a warrant obtained by Coroner Flynn. The Superintendent had refused to give possession to the Coroner of the property found in the rooms of the suicide and kleptomaniac, Mrs. Gatewood, on the ground that being stolen property, it should remain with him until identified. The Coroner thought differently, hence the arrest. Mr. Kennedy was detained but a few minutes, an arrangement being made that the matter should be settled to-day at the office of the law firm which represents both the Board of Coroners and the Police Commissioners.

The Board of Education met last evening, and appointed a list of seven School Inspectors, in accordance with a recommendation of the Mayor. As the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward had declined to take further charge of Grammar School No. 49, on account of alleged interference by the Board with their treatment of teachers, it was resolved that the Committee on Teachers should assume charge of it until the 1st of January next.

Cotton was in less demand and lower yesterday. Breadstuffs and Provisions were moderately inquired for at irregular prices. Groceries dull. Freights inactive. Total number of vessels in port, 536.

The City of New-York—Its Business Morals.

The Erie developments furnish an opportunity to the agricultural Press—by which we mean the Press of Boston and Chicago, as well as of Skowhegan and Oshkosh—to denounce the unutterable and bottomless villainy of New York.

About once a month they fall foul of this City. In these periodical fits of virtuous rage, they write themselves sick in describing the horrible immorality in which we are all plunged. Have we a small Hibernian rumpus in some cross-town Ward on election day? —presently New-York becomes, in their eyes, a jungle filled with wild beasts, fit only to be taken in charge by keepers appointed from the backwoods. Have we the "Wickedest Man" brought forward for our amusement?—immediately the town is jammed with jonallens. The City gives a Democratic majority,—which shows that all the citizens are (as the Chinese say) "first-chop" rascals. A "corner" is got up in the money market,—which shows that business and mercantile life is wholly corrupt here. Half-a-dozen sharpers get up a scheme for enriching themselves by jaygoulding in Erie, and at once we are shown not only that Wall-street is rotten, but that the whole town is given up to a carnival of deviltry and knife-grinding.

We cannot get angry with all this; for we have no doubt that the extraordinary growth of New-York in population, wealth, power and virtue, is owing in part to these descriptions. We have abundant evidence that when the agriculturists read such accounts in their papers, they are seized with an uncontrollable itching to visit the wicked City. They come in annual multitudes; they wander round in search of the awful things of which they have heard; and, if they do not terminate by starting a grocery or getting a place on the Police force, they are pretty sure to run for the Common Council or cox themselves into Congress from the Sixth Congressional District.

Just at this time, as we have said, the agricultural Press are even more than usually excited about the total depravity of New-York. They have an uncommonly fine opportunity, and we do not blame them for making the most of it. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, however, is the only paper which has been wrought up to such a point of horror and despair in the contemplation of New-York morals that it has been compelled to invent a scheme, not for our reformation, but for our utter destruction, extinction and annihilation. It does not propose to get up an earthquake to swallow us, nor does it propose to bombard us, or burn us out with Greek fire. But it devises a scheme by which our business and capital shall be taken away from us, and our population reduced to such a state that they will either hang themselves, or else emigrate to Cincinnati, to which town the *Gazette* desires the transfer of our interests.

Before unfolding its project, the *Gazette* paints the character of the City in colors as black as its prospects. In our politics robbery has been reduced to a system, and the people laugh at corruption, and consider it a great Metropolitan feature,—which is too nearly true to be fit food for mirth; the leaders steal and the people are corrupt; elections are a farce and the ballot a mockery; the Judges are corrupt and decisions are bought and sold like any other commodity; and thus, the last prop being knocked from under society, the next thing to be looked for is a mob moving into Wall-street and cleaning out the banks in broad daylight. "It is impossible," says the *Gazette*, "to suppose that New-York can continue as it is. If society there does not possess the moral power to effect a reform, the rottenness that is in it will ultimately destroy it. Meantime, its influence is of the worst character, and for this reason the people of the country should set their faces against it."

Of course, by the time they have got to this point, the *Gazette's* readers must be pretty highly excited, and it then brings forward its plan for reducing New-York to the level of Tadmor, thus:

> "The first step outside, in the direction of reform, or self-protection, *should be taken by the Legislatures of the several States. Laws should be passed requiring Railroad Companies to close their transfer offices in New-York City.* Ohio has jurisdiction over several corporations, which, though located in this State, and nominally managed here, are actually managed in New-York City. This would in a great measure defeat the gambling propensities of railroad managers, and take away from New-York operators much of the power they exercise over the money market. Why should the management of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Michigan Southern, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Cleveland and Pittsburg, the Ohio and Mississippi, the Cleveland and Erie, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroads, be located in New-York? The managers have no sympathy with the people of Ohio. Their object is to use the roads to make money for themselves. They put rates up and down to suit their speculative interests, and they use the money of the corporations for their own purposes. The Legislature of Ohio, in permitting Ohio roads to be managed and manipulated in New-York, *commit the interests of the people of the State to the tender mercies of a den of thieves.*"

Now, in so far as the *Gazette* may enliven itself and its readers by getting up projects for transfering the business and capital of New-York to Cincinnati, by portraying the anarchy of New-York, it may be all very well. But we should think it might have wit enough to see that the very facts it sets forth concerning the great national interests that concentrate themselves in this City, completely upset its statements about the universal prevalence of knavery here.

The basis of credit is honor and good faith. The basis of business is confidence. Were knavery in commercial or financial life to rule in New-York,—were it even a thing of common occurrence,—were it not a thing of great rarity and small limit as compared with the numberless and stupendous transactions that daily take place here,—business would desert the City, capital would fly to other parts, and the great interests that find it their advantage to make this their centre, would depart, never to return. It is not from any special love of the locality of New-York that the railroad corporations and other great corporations of the United States make it their financial headquarters. It is because, firstly, they have here the best facilities furnished by any place in the country; and because, secondly, they have here the best assurances of honorable dealing. No mere talk of business integrity would amount to anything—no mere promises to deal fairly and equitably would lead men to risk their capital, their business and their interests here. The confidence which exists, and which is so largely displayed, comes only from positive and general knowledge of the fact that honesty is the rule, knavery the exception,—that justice is enforced, and injustice kept down by the penalties of a law which enforces itself. If the Cincinnati *Gazette* does not know these self-evident truths, it will not be likely to see that they completely disperse its vagaries about the all-devouring villainy of New-York.

What is there in this locality that should make it more liable than the other places to business rascalities? Why do they appear more frequently here, for example, than in Cincinnati? Simply, we take it, because the amount and number of financial and business transactions here furnish *opportunities* which are furnished nowhere else. Were the financial headquarters of "Erie" located at Cincinnati, we presume we should have seen the very same swindling carried on *there* which has just been practiced *here*; and yet we should not have considered Cincinnati a "sink of iniquity" or a "den of thieves." Were the enormous aggregate of transactions that occur here daily transferred to Concord or Sangamon, we presume we should once in a while hear of some special act of rascality in regard to some one of the operations. Were hundreds of millions to change hands every day in a church filled with saints, we presume it would not be wonderful if an adventurous thief should now and then be caught in their midst. And if Cincinnati or any other place were to succeed in getting hold of our capital or our business, we fear they would hold it on the same terms it is held here,—with perhaps less moral force in the general stratum of society to keep it up to the high standard at which it is here maintained.

The occasional foul dealing of which we hear in New-York does not in any way affect the general fair dealing which dominates among business men, and in all business and financial circles. Nowhere is commercial integrity more generally prevalent, more deeply cherished, or more widely confided in. Nowhere else are such efforts made to ferret out rascality and bring it to justice.

Election Frauds—Returns by the Electoral Colleges.

An impression prevails in many quarters that, when the lists made out by each body of electors of the vote for President and Vice-President are opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, it is competent for the two Houses thus convened to reject the vote of any State if a case of fraud in the election sufficient to change the result is made to appear. It has been suggested, in order to bring up this question before the two Houses, that the Grant electors in this State assemble, on the assumption that the actual legal vote was in their favor, and transmit their list to the President of the Senate, so that with the two before them, the Senate and House of Representatives may reject both and proceed to an investigation of the alleged frauds. But as the time fixed by law for the completion of the duties of the Electoral College expired yesterday, this part of the plan must fail. There are abundant reasons why the other must fail.

An inspection of the twelfth article of the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States will clearly show that the two Houses thus convened are merely a ministerial body. In the shape in which they are thus required to meet, they are shorn of all legislative functions, and are not endowed with any of a judicial character. Their duty is thus defined:

> "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes *shall then be counted*. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed," &c.

But it is alleged that fraud vitiates everything, and consequently that the Seymour electoral vote is void, and should have no effect given to it by the body which is to count. The answer is manifest that the regularity of the election is to be assumed until the contrary is made to appear in the manner provided by law. The remedy is ample, but it must be pursued in time, and within the jurisdiction of the State in which the fraud is alleged. The Constitution of the United States bestows this authority on the several States, and gives none whatever to the General Government or any of its Departments.

The second section of the second article provides that "each *State* shall appoint, in such manner as the *Legislature thereof may direct*, a number of electors, equal," &c. The only power devolved upon Congress over the matter is contained in the fourth section of that article, as follows:

> "The Congress may determine the *time* of choosing the electors, and the *day* on which they shall give their votes, which *day* shall be the same throughout the United States."

The significance of this nakedness in bestowing authority upon Congress will readily appear from an inspection of the clause declaring the mode in which Senators and Representatives may be elected. Section 4 of article 1 provides

> "That the times, *places* and *manner* of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the *places* of choosing Senators."

In this division of power it thus appears that although Congress may alter the State regulations as to the *time and manner* of holding elections for Senators, and as to the *times, places and manner* of holding elections for Representatives, it can determine only the *time* of choosing Presidential electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, the latter to be uniform. Under these respective clauses Congress has fixed the *time* for choosing Senators, and the time for choosing electors, and the day on which they are to assemble throughout the Union to cast their votes. That day, this year, is the Wednesday which expired yesterday. The fact that Congress has abstained from doing more than to fix the *time* of choosing the electors and the day on which they are to give their votes is to be explained only on the assumption that the *manner* of choosing electors is devolved upon the States, to the exclusion of Congressional power, in the clause which declares that "each *State* shall appoint, in such *manner* as the Legislature thereof *may direct*, a number of electors," &c. The exercise by Congress of jurisdiction over the rebellious States, founded upon the war power—a jurisdiction which supposes a forfeiture of every constitutional right and privilege, and claims authority for prescribing the time, mode and manner by which, in advance of their readmission, they shall exercise the right of suffrage, is not to be confounded with the power of Congress with respect to States which have maintained unbroken their true relations to the Union. The exercise of the extreme powers which arise from a state of war have no doubt led many to suppose that they may be resorted to during a state of acknowledged peace. The mere statement of the case is all that is required to correct this error.

On an examination of the National Constitution the theory is supported that the whole subject of suffrage and its exercise, so far as concerns the Presidential election, is devolved wholly upon the several States. South Carolina, at one time, appointed its electors by legislative ballot. New-York provides in her State legislation for the precise mode of their election, for the mode of gathering the returns of local boards first, in some locality convenient to several counties, and finally at Albany, and when and how the Board of State Canvassers shall proceed to ascertain the final result. The Secretary of State is then, *without delay*, to furnish each elector appearing by the returns of the Board of Canvassers to be elected, with a certificate to that effect, armed with which the elector enters the Electoral College.

The Board of Canvassers met last week and concluded their labors, and thereupon the Secretary of State issued his certificate to each member appearing to have been elected. The Electorial College met and acted in precise accordance with the power conferred. They were authorized to organize on Tuesday and to fill any *vacancies* in their number, and to ballot on Wednesday. These duties having been performed, no power can now recall into existence the Board of Canvassers—such are the frequent decisions in this State—or the Electoral College. The result must now be deemed the voice of this State incapable of being reversed by any authority whatever.

The question may then be asked, is there no redress for the gross frauds which unquestionably gave to the Seymour electoral ticket its preponderance? The answer is this, that the Courts of this State, and those alone, are authorized to correct such frauds when their power is invoked in time. It was competent for them to order, on proof of such frauds duly made, the issue by the Secretary of State of certificates to the Grant electors, under which they might have assembled on Tuesday. But as the theory of the creation of such a body supposes the exercise by its members of discretion in giving their ballots, it would be impossible to give the vote of this State for Gen. Grant, except by the action of an electoral college appointed by the State. They would be deemed thus appointed if the State Judiciary had ordered the certificate of appointment issued by the Secretary of State to be withheld from the Seymour electors and given to those of Gen. Grant.

As Gen. Grant will be pronounced elected on the strength of precisely such certificates, in form, as were issued by the State electors of New-York, the foundation of his authority should not be disturbed by the action of the Senate and House of Representatives when they assemble in their ministerial capacity to count the votes. If they should reject any of the certificates issued duly by a recognized State, on an allegation of fraud in the election, it would amount to a clear violation of the Constitution.

In a case like that of the Dorr rebellion, if the *de facto* Government and the Dorr government had both voted and sent forward certificates, it would unquestionably be proper to reject one of them and act upon the other. The two Houses would be bound to recognize the State Government, which the General Government recognized as the true one. This case furnishes, however, no precedent for not counting the Seymour votes in this State, however strongly they may be tainted with the frauds in election districts which are so generally charged and believed.

As the time between a Presidential election and the action of the Electoral College is only four weeks, it will unquestionably be expedient that every State should prescribe a summary mode of correcting frauds. If frauds can be committed with ease, and their correction is difficult and uncertain, our State elections will prove that the system, in whole or in part, is a failure such as will expose the whole structure which rests upon it to ultimate ruin. The subject is too momentous not to engage the most deliberate attention.

The Path to Resumption.

We regret that Senator Morton has allowed himself to be goaded into what may be made to seem like a reopening of the gold and greenback question in connection with the payment of the Five-Twenties. It is provoking to be misunderstood, we know; but it were surely better to submit to misapprehension affecting an abstract opinion than to furnish an opportunity for reviving a controversy which for all practical purposes is confessedly settled. The precise legal rights of the bondholders, strictly interpreted, are no longer in doubt. Whatever the construction which legal ingenuity might attach to the terms of the act under which the Five-Twenties were issued, the country has decided that its credit shall be upheld by the payment of its creditors in the recognized currency of the world. The suggestion of doubt upon the subject was always gratuitous, because the obligation to be met has not matured, and will not mature until long after the Government may, by proper management, have brought back specie payments. Mr. Morton himself has always accepted this view, which the national ratification of the Chicago platform has rendered conclusive. And there the matter should be allowed to rest. To touch it afresh, as a question admitting of argument, under any provocation, is in effect to help the enemies of the public credit, and so to retard the resumption which the Indiana Senator desires to promote.

The question really awaiting action is, how best to hasten a safe and lasting resumption; and the attention it receives from the Press, East and West, shows that its importance and the difficulties that beset it are largely appreciated. The proposal to make greenbacks as good as gold by a mere declaration of Congress is received with little favor. The *Tribune* stands alone in its glory as the advocate of that measure. Our contemporary's scheme for buying up bonds fares little better. People generally comprehend the impropriety of undertaking to redeem bonds which will not mature for many years, while some hundreds of millions of greenbacks, due and depreciated, remain unredeemed. The use to which the gold acquired by the Treasury may be most profitably applied, elicits more diversified argument. The suggestion of the Times, that gold be hereafter accumulated by the Treasury instead of being employed in a futile contest with speculators, is, however, treated as something which we intended to make complete in itself, rather than a leading essential—but still only one of several essentials—of reëstablished confidence. "As a way to strengthen the Treasury it is wise," remarks the *Evening Post*, "and ought to have been practiced to a much greater extent than it has been." But, adds the *Post*—

> "If the Treasury should accumulate gold in its vaults rapidly, there is no doubt that the currency would rapidly approach par in value. But the aggregate value of the currency is already far in excess of the wants of the country. The inflation of prices would be increased by increasing its aggregate value, as much as by increasing its amount. The fall of the premium on gold, therefore, would have the same effect upon prices as a further issue of currency. All the evils resulting from our present excessive circulation would only be aggravated by any great improvement of the credit of the Government, unless that improvement were accompanied, step by step, with a reduction in the amount of the currency."

The difficulty here indicated would be in a great degree obviated by a comprehensive plan leading to resumption. To be effective, the principle of accumulation must be extended to the National Banks. It is not possible to conceive of a resumption limited to the Government and not applicable to the banking system; and any process of accumulation will therefore be defective which does not embrace the banks as well as the Treasury. Their ability to accumulate is assured to the extent of the gold received on the bonds which form the basis of their issues. Simply by surrendering a portion of their profits, the banks may contribute materially to resumption; while the formation of a bank reserve of coin may become the means of liberating a corresponding amount of greenbacks, which may in turn be retired and canceled without embarrassing business. In this way contraction may be employed as an agency leading to resumption, but free from the objections urged against contraction as hitherto carried on. And would not contraction to this extent go far toward counteracting the inconvenience resulting from the tendency to which the *Post* refers? We should have a diminution of the volume of currency concurrently with an increase in its volume; and it would not be difficult, by a subsequent and gradual reduction, to render the relation almost perfect. These points of detail it is not necessary to discuss. The general direction of efforts to be made is more immediately deserving of consideration; and we urge the accumulation of gold as the first step to be taken—not as the only step that will be necessary.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, again, while accepting our opinion as to the impossibility of legislating back resumption, regardless of preliminaries, insists that public confidence is not the measure of ability to resume. "We are really at a loss to see how this ability—which is the point upon which the whole question turns—is to be materially affected by public confidence." If this confidence were to be merely a synonym for faith in the ultimate power and will of the Government to redeem the public obligations, its insufficiency would be apparent. But if it be the result of wise legislation and thrifty administrative action combined, then public confidence will in no trifling degree indicate the period at which permanent resumption will be possible. If, for example, the Government hoard its gold, and reduce its expenditures while adding to the productiveness of its revenues, an improvement of the national credit must be the result. And whenever the reserve of specie in the Treasury and the banks shall bear an adequate proportion to the currency in circulation—estimating the relation according to sound financial principles—we may be reasonably sure that the difference between the value of the gold dollar and the value of the greenback will rapidly disappear. And disappearing as the result of a critical and well-informed confidence, with the volume of currency reduced at least to the amount of the reserve now held by the banks, we think that little further difficulty need be apprehended. The possible machinations of foreign importers, looking to a drain of gold, will be held in check by the foreign demand for our securities which may be expected to attend well-grounded resumption. That fact will dispel the principal dangers now attending the holding of bonds in Europe, and will facilitate the funding process on which the country must in part rely for the mitigation of its fiscal burdens.

Our Coast Defences—The Fortress Monroe Experiments.

A letter from Gen. Barnard, published in another column, sets forth much more vividly than our own previous remarks, on which it comments, the serious difficulties now besetting the problem of harbor defence. In the recent sharp rivalry between the offence and defence, between guns and forts, the former has hitherto usually gained the advantage, or lost it but temporarily to make its subsequent gains more manifest. Seldom, however, has the inferiority of fixed forts been made to appear in a more marked practical way than by the recent experimental firing at Fortress Monroe. While Gen. Barnard's accurate data of results differ widely in some particulars from the unprofessional information hitherto furnished, they only make more obvious the general drift of the latter, namely, the utter inefficiency of our forts at present to compete with the service ordnance of our own and other countries.

The information given by Gen. Barnard regarding the origin of the targets which were so badly handled at Fortress Monroe, will also serve to illustrate the reason of their defeat. The Totten casemate, as he says, was constructed "before the great revolution in artillery and naval construction," and the two others, protected by iron, were "both designed three years ago," *i. e.*, before the late English experiments had betokened their fate. Our own comments were based on what the completed structures were, rather than on when they were begun. What the effect of our tremendous artillery brought to bear upon these targets really was, may now be learned from Gen. Barnard's letter.

Very clearly, the question of coast defence thus far remains unsolved, and with no clue to a fit solution yet indicated. The forts are confessed to be "founded on antiquated systems." Gen. Barnard acknowledges iron to be a material both "costly" and, "as yet, unsatisfactory," and, as for earth, he declares that the gunners and guns behind an earthen parapet are not safe except when the battery is very high—a condition of construction not always attainable, especially on low sites. What, then, remains? The experiment of coating granite with iron shows that the former may be broken up and made to fly as dangerously with the shield as without it. And, with regard to this very questionable device, Gen. Barnard, who acknowledges that so many other things are uncertain, says: "*One* thing is *certain*, the amount of money it requires is *immense*." And one thing, we may add, is not at all "certain," namely, that it will be of the least avail, or will not be superseded by to-morrow's new guns.

The English, of course, are in precisely the same predicament with ourselves. In England, however, national attention has long been directed upon this subject, while *general* interest, as we urged the other day, has not been sufficiently excited here. At present, the hopes of the English are centered on the Moncrief gun-carriage, which was pooh-poohed and ignored for some time, but finally aroused great attention and excited great hopes. It seems, from the significant closing sentence in Gen. Barnard's letter, that our own inventions of the same nature are now to be considered, and that thus the guns and gunners in our forts may in some way be protected from hostile fire.

Gen. Barnard asks us to reflect upon the 20-inch cast-iron smooth-bore, with its shot nearly 1,000 pounds in weight, propelled by 200 pounds of mammoth-grain powder. We *have* reflected upon it, and do not find our confidence in the resisting power of our forts strengthened thereby. This gun can be as easily mounted and manipulated in a monitor as the 15-inch, 20-ton gun. In truth, there is no ground for national chagrin in the weakness of our forts, since it is *our own guns* that make this weakness apparent, and by so much as the forts are depreciated, the guns are exalted. Nevertheless, since the service ordnance of other Powers can also cope successfully with our forts, our insecurity remains none the less obvious.

And there is one other point not alluded to in Gen. Barnard's letter which is particularly important to note, namely, that iron-clads have a way of *running by* forts, no matter how strong those forts may be. Build the fort of what you please, and mount its ordnance on Moncrief carriages, and the city it defends is not thereby made secure. Even *wooden* vessels ran by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and Forts Morgan and Gaines. The lessons of New-Orleans and Mobile Bay were repeated at Humaita. What, then, shall we say of iron-clads?

It is clear that the day of forts, *unsupported by other defences*, has nearly or quite gone by, and that much reliance must be placed on floating defences. As to obstructions and torpedoes, placed in the channel, *they*, of course, are always available. But this should be the *last*, not the *first* resort, for it would be a sorry expedient for defending New-York to rely on blocking up its splendid harbor to the use of its own citizens.

Mr. Disraeli's Resignation.

Mr. Disraeli has shown no hesitation in accepting the verdict pronounced by the English people at the general election. He announced yesterday at a Cabinet Council that his resignation had been tendered to Her Majesty and accepted, and when Parliament meets on Tuesday, the victorious Liberals will have nothing to do but listen to the Premier's farewell speech, and then occupy the benches to the right of the Speaker's chair. Mr. Gladstone has a week's notice to form his Ministry, and as his arrangements are doubtless complete, no further delay will be required.

The great gains of the Liberals at the elections are, of course, the cause of Mr. Disraeli's sudden retirement. The Liberal majority will stand in the new Parliament at 110, on the lowest estimate, as against 70 in the last House, and as almost every Liberal member was virtually pledged to support a "no confidence" amendment to the address, resignation was at the most a question of a few days. Mr. Disraeli has fought a losing cause with great gallantry, consummate ability and sincere fidelity to the party which has trusted him as their leader. He refused to betray that party by an abandonment of his position until the country had been fairly consulted, and now that the constituencies have unmistakably declared against him, he frankly accepts the situation. He now resumes the position he has so long filled as leader of "Her Majesty's Opposition," and Mr. Gladstone's troubles and difficulties begin.

MINOR TOPICS.

As a general thing, we believe the Republicans doubt whether there was any election held on Tuesday. None of the usual evidences of such an event can be detected. There was no excitement, and very little if any voting at the polls. The Republicans have gained a few hundred over their vote for Darling a year ago, but then they have lost twenty-three thousand of their vote in November last. We hope the election was sufficient to "keep up their organization," which was all they tried to do, though at this rate we do not see what special good is to be thereby effected. An organization which thus destroys more than half the vote of the party in a single month, can hardly be worth keeping up.

If the various Judges of our courts keep on appointing "receivers" for the Erie Railroad, we shall soon have enough to receive all the money the road is likely to make for a good while to come,—and to *keep* it, too.

The Springfield *Republican* is a very honest paper, and its ingenuity is quite equal to its honesty. It says the Times has discovered that Judge Barnard may be removed from the Bench by a repeal of the law under which he was elected, and adds that we are urging the Legislature to repeal the law, because Judge Barnard has urged the Jury to indict us for a libel. The *Republican* misrepresents the case. We have not urged the Legislature to repeal the law, from any motive,—least of all from the one it imputes to us. We do not care the snap of the finger for the indictment, even if it had been found, which by the way it has not. We mentioned the fact that Judge Barnard holds office under a special law, only to correct a general belief that he is one of the Judges provided for by the Constitution, and that he can only be removed by impeachment.

Weston, the pedestrian, *i. e.*, the man who makes a business of walking, has started on his tramp of 5,000 miles, from Portland to St. Paul *and back*. Couldn't he make it convenient to *keep on*, when he gets to St. Paul, instead of coming back, and finish his trip on the route west of that place?

While our New-York Judges of all grades and in nearly all the Courts, State and National, are engaged in attempts to override and overrule each other, the Judges of Brooklyn are standing on ceremony in declining to take cognizance of cases which belong properly to Judges in New-York. But in the former case there is a great deal of money involved, while in the latter nothing is involved only some trifling questions of personal liberty and individual rights. A gentleman of position has been sent to a lunatic asylum, as his friends contend, unjustly, and he naturally wants to get out; but the Brooklyn Judges will not interfere because the case belongs to New-York. We don't hear of Judges anywhere declining on any such scruples to take cognizance of the Erie Railway cases.

One of the curious effects of the Cuban insurrection has appeared in the large purchases of Government bonds on Cuban account. Beside those previously reported, considerable purchases of five-twenties, ten-forties, and sixes of '81, were yesterday effected for parties in Havana. We believe that American bonds will be found not only the most profitable, but the safest and most satisfactory in the world.

There is probably *one* man in Paris who is very glad the printers are on a strike, and who hopes both sides will "keep it up"—Napoleon. No public man, probably, has less gratitude for the craft than he, particularly after the number of anonymous pamphlets and publications secretly printed regarding his sacred majesty. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. We think he might possibly subscribe to keep up the strike.

We understand that leading Republican Congressmen now in Washington, have determined to propose, at the coming session, that Congress shall formally reaffirm the late decision of the people in regard to the public credit and the payment of the five-twenty bonds in gold. At the same time it is proposed to define the limit of the coin-bearing obligations of the Government, and forbid all further issues of gold bonds, either directly or by the roundabout way of conversions. These measures will set at rest the pestilent greenback theory which the people condemned in the election of Grant.

The Madrid rumor "that the Government of the United States has recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents," is a very stupid rumor—most probably circulated as a practical joke by some American traveling in Spain, whose last remembrance of his native land on leaving it was the muddled public discussion about the "Recognition of rebel belligerency." There is only one worse joke in the same vein that we can recall, namely, Senator Chandler's project to "recognize Abyssinia as a belligerent."

Government derived $7,638,885 of coin from Customs at this port in November, which was an increase of nearly half a million on the revenue in the same form in November of last year. A Washington telegram states that the aggregate yield of the Customs of all the ports of entry in November was nearly twelve millions. If this be correct, the revenue at the out ports must have been quite liberal during the month. An income of over ten millions from excises is also reported for November.

Perhaps we may now expect something of an immigration into Dutchess County, for *gold* is said to have been found there. If men will go across the world to California, Colorado, Alaska, Arizona and Australia in search of gold, why will they not flock to the "gold fields" of Dutchess County? There is a seductive roll in the very words "rich auriferous deposits of Rhinebeck" that must be irresistible to the gold-hunter. And should it turn out here, as it has so often elsewhere, that the miners, after making nothing at digging the earth for gold, shall turn to making something by digging it for potatoes, their pilgrimage may not be in vain. Meanwhile, we may look for a new influx of population in the "mining districts."

The "lion of the Latin Quarter" has been aroused again by the Baudin affair, and the students have taken to breaking street lamps, and crying "*Vive Baudin.*" Smashing lamps is characteristic of turbulent studentdom throughout the world, and is probably productive of pleasure on account of the crashing sounds, and the sensation of doing something mischievous, so dear to the youthful mind. But the cry of "*Vive Baudin*" is more serious. To wish long life to a man who has been dead and buried for twenty years may seem harmless and futile in the eyes of most people, but not so in those of the Imperial Government. Every ruler of France has to be cautious in his dealings with the students of the Latin Quarter, but the insurrectionary and resurrectionary cry of "*Vive Baudin*" vociferated in the streets of Paris to an accompaniment of crashing glass, can scarcely be looked over.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.

The Artillery Trials at Fortress Monroe—Letter from Gen. Barnard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The importance of the subjects involved seems to require some notice of editorials which appeared in your issues of the 20th and 25th, concerning our "coastwise forts" and the recent experimental firings at Fortress Monroe.

Let me first say that no one connected with those firings is accountable for the expressions which you quote from newspaper accounts. Had you yourself been present, or a reporter delegated by you, not only would you have had free access, but full explanation. Indeed, the character of the targets and the object in constructing them were, in the beginning, explained to all who chose to be present and listen. If, therefore, you have not such detailed accounts as are given by the London *Times* of Shoeburyness experiments, it is not the fault of those who directed those at Fortress Monroe.

At these recent firings it was sought by the "engineers" to bring together some of the most prominent representatives of iron manufacture, of civil engineering, of science, and of naval and military construction. There was no other limit to the number invited than that imposed by the limited accommodations to be found at Fortress Monroe.*

And now a word as to the targets themselves and the objects in view. There were three targets. *First*, a *fac-simile* of the Totten casemate, designed by the eminent military engineer whose name it bears, after elaborate and prolonged experiments, and a type of the most perfect construction, *for its date*, in the world. Unfortunately, that date *just* preceded the great revolution in artillery and naval construction. It is an easy solution of the problems which this revolution has propounded to denounce "granite." As there are now existing many important works built on this plan, it is at least a fair matter for *experiment* to ascertain just what degree of modern artillery fire they will endure, and whether they can be made, by any modification, available for the defence of the harbors they were designed to defend; or, *if not*, to see the ocular proof exhibited. We know, indeed, that Fort Sumter, (not even a *granite* work—only brick,) with its old armament of small ordnance, had a contest with "monitors," armed with "15-inch guns," and that the advantage certainly was not with the monitors.

Second—An "open embrasure" of earth, strengthened by iron about the throat, designed as a modification of the "barbette" system, and intended for the protection of gunners and guns firing over "earthern" parapets.

Third—A gun casemate with an iron front or shield.

These last two named structures can alone be considered "experimental" in the proper sense of the term. *They were both designed three years ago, before a single experiment had been made in England for harbor forts*, if we except the futile one in 1861 upon the Thornycroft bars, for the first experiments in England on land casemate fronts were made in November, 1865, with a granite casemate, and with a shield on CHALMER'S plan, somewhat modified by the English engineers; but the accounts thereof did not reach us till long after that date. It is not necessary here to consume space in explaining why it took so long to get these constructions authorized, nor why so much delay occurred after the constructions were complete. It is enough to say that, designed and built so long anterior to the date of trial, they by no means represented the knowledge of the day in this sort of construction. Indeed, could this delay have been anticipated considerable changes would have been made. If any one, therefore, expected *complete* "success" for the targets, it was certainly not the designer.

Considering these qualifying facts the results were by no means discreditable. At the *iron portion*, the entire area of which was only eleven feet by twelve, six rounds were fired at a distance of 150 yards. All these were made from some of the heaviest guns known, viz.: the 15-inch smooth-bore and the 12-inch rifle. The first fire was with reduced charge, the second, third and fourth with the *maximum charges the guns could bear*, the fifth and sixth with like charges, only reduced to represent the longer, but still very close, range of 500 yards. Four of these shots were designedly fired *at the weakest points* that could be selected, and so great was the accuracy that but one of these six shots deviated perceptibly from the precise spot aimed at.†

The fifth shot, directed at an unessential appendage of the shield—an isolated piece of iron, constituting a sort of lintel over the embrasure—broke it in two, the shot and a portion of the fragments entering. Of the other five shots, no one *penetrated* through the shield of fragments thrown off from the iron, but two or three, detached from the rear surfaces of the 12-inch plates (showing that that thickness, *unbacked*, is insufficient) were dangerous, and these would have been stopped by a skin. Indeed, on removing the board-screen after the fourth shot to take a photograph, there was but one single mark of flying fragments upon it, and that high overhead.

As to the guns used, you need no information concerning the 15-inch. The 12-inch rifle, with seventy pounds of powder and an expanding projectile, is fully equal in its effects to the English 12-inch gun with seventy-six pounds of English powder. The two projectiles from the rifle were a 685 pound steel and a 658 pound chilled-iron shot. From the 15-inch gun three 480 pound steel and one 450 pound cast-iron shot were fired. Three of the six blows upon the iron of this target were the most powerful that have been produced by modern artillery, and two others only inferior to these.

But the target was erected and the experiments made with other objects than to test this particular shield. Your own remarks Nov. 20 on "our coastwise forts" certainly make prominent enough the necessity for experimental firing; indeed your very first paragraph suggests reasons to fire even at so "antiquated" a material as granite, which are not invalidated by your subsequent statement that "solid masonry crumbles before the fire of 15-inch and 20 inch guns brought to bear at that short range which the monitor may establish for itself with impunity. Suppose we grant this fact and then submit that earth shall be substituted. In that case we have cyphered out of existence millions of dollars expended on granite walls in times gone by."

We may indeed have *cyphered* the money out of existence, but not the works themselves. There they are, and, perhaps, may yet have certain important uses, though, as you rightly state, "they are founded on antiquated systems." At any rate it is the duty of the "engineers" to *test* that point. And I feel confident that every engineer would most gladly substitute "earth" for crumbling granite; far more gladly, indeed, than to resort to a material so costly as iron and, *as yet, so unsatisfactory*. Earth is the cheapest of all materials and the best possible medium to resist cannon shot. Let any one, however, look at a 15-inch or a 20-inch gun mounted behind an earthen parapet and he will recognize that those who load and direct these ponderous weapons *are scarcely protected at all*, and this defect is not remedied by forming an earthen embrasure. Unless, therefore, the battery be very high, earth *alone* is entirely inadequate as a protection for guns or gunners. Again, it frequently occurs that very limited but most important sites are to be occupied, such as the artificial sites at Spithead, England, and many on our own coast, which afford insufficient space for the requisite number of guns in ordinary earthen batteries, and which are so low that such batteries are quite inadmissible.

On the other hand, it is, as you very justly remark, "a very serious question how far (if at all) iron may wisely be employed to advantage in covering forts or parts of forts, and particularly to protect guns, gunners and gun-carriages from the tremendous artillery of modern naval warfare." *One* thing about this question is *certain*: the amount of money it requires is immense, and such structures cannot be entered upon without some reasonable confidence that this enormous expenditure will not only be *adequate* at the present day, but that it will not, like granite construction, be utterly inadequate to resist the improved weapons of another year. You are doubtless familiar with the recent experiments at Shoeburyness, at least as they are exhibited by the accounts of the London *Times*. In the "Gibraltar," the "Plymouth," the "Experimental" (or War Office) and the "Millwall" shields you have seen the trials of the most elaborate constructions of this kind that human art, aided by protracted study and experimental research, has as yet been able to make. Without commenting upon the "success" or "failure" of any one of these structures I will only ask you to conceive an American 20-inch gun of just *double* the power of any of those actually used directed against them!

Such is the "dilemma imposed upon *us*;" and you are quite right in the use of the pronoun. It is not a dilemma for "engineers" alone, but for the *nations* which it concerns. It is quite common to attribute to "engineers" certain "opinions" which they are warned they must "change." Until, however, something is *established* with regard to future construction, we must try to make the best use of such means as we have, and including among them "earth obstructions, torpedoes, floating batteries," &c.; and, though last, perhaps not least, the newly devised carriage which I should call the "Moncrief" were it not that a model by an American "engineer" officer on precisely the same principle, has been in existence for many years, and that other plans to accomplish the same purpose have been under study, and even trial, with us during the last year or two.

I am, very respectfully, &c., &c.,

J. B. BARNARD,

Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

P. S.—In writing the above I find I have been in error, (trusting to my memory alone,) concerning English experiments. Beside those referred to, others had been made, prior to 1865, for protecting granite or brick masonry by the use of iron plates and, in 1862 and 1863, interesting and, for the date, very successful experiments were made upon iron shields designed by Capt. INGLIS, R. E., an officer whose researches and experience in this branch of modern military and naval engineering probably exceed those of any other, and who has given us the most valuable summaries of the results of long-continued and varied English trials.

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*I send a list herewith in which you will find the names, among others, of Gen. Grant, Admirals Farragut, Porter and Dahlgren, Gens. Dyer and Rodman, Prof. Pierce, Prof. Henry, Dr. Barnard, John Ericsson, R. P. Parrott, Horatio Allen, Prof. Mahan, Prof. Bartlett, &c.

†The above remarks apply to all the firings. Reduced charges were used to begin with, afterward increased to maxima, but as the guns were really at 120 and 150 yards, the accuracy was always almost perfect, and such hits could not probably be made by a hostile fleet in a thousand rounds.

WASHINGTON.

The Union Pacific Railroad—The Reported Resolution of the Government to Withhold the Issue of Bonds—The Forthcoming Session of the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The statement telegraphed hence last night, to the effect that the President and Cabinet had resolved, on the report of Messrs. WARREN, BARNES and BLICKENSDERFFER, to withhold all further issues of bonds to the Union Pacific Railroad Company until they had put the road in a condition to comply with the contract, proves to be untrue. Hon. THOS. C. DURANT, Vice-President of the road; Col. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer; Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Government Director, and W. B. SHATTUCK, Esq., Bond Agent, arrived here this morning to look after its interests. The President assured Mr. DURANT that the alleged action had not taken place, that the report had simply been made and was now before the Government for consideration. It is the intention of Mr. DURANT and his associates, as soon as they are furnished with a copy of the report, to examine it and reply to its criticisms and objections. They claim that they can dispel all assertions pretending to show that the road is not as well built as any new first-class road in the country. At present they have 940 miles of track laid, and have received bonds but for 800 miles. This is depriving the Company of a very important resource, considering their immense outlay. They have done $8,000,000 worth of work beyond the point to which they have received subsidy, and have seventy more graded, nearly ready for the track. There are many reports current as to the origin of this opposition to the progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, some of which, if true, will, when exposed, put the gentlemen connected with it in a very bad light. As the matter now stands, the public will approve no action which either injures the credit of the Company or retards the completion of the road at the time now confidently anticipated.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. R. H. DANA, Jr., who has been engaged to argue against the motion of Mr. DAVIS' counsel to quash the indictment, arrived here this morning and was in consultation with the Attorney-General. He left for Richmond to-night.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT.

The first cases to be argued in the Supreme Court when it meets next week, will be those involving the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. There were several cases of this character, but two of them were advanced on the docket at the last term, and were ordered to be argued on the first Tuesday of the December Term. At the same time leave was given for the appearance of the Attorney-General in behalf of the United States, and Mr. EVARTS is now preparing his argument. The cases are: No. 89—S. P. HEPBURN, plaintiff in error, *vs.* H. A. GRISWOLD, defendant in error, appealed from Kentucky, and No. 225, FREDERICK BRONSON, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, *vs.* PETER RODES, defendant in error, appealed from New-York.

PERSONAL.

Among the latest arrivals in the city are Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, and Representatives BROOKS, of New-York; MUNGEN, of Ohio; VIDAL, of Louisiana, and BOYER, of Pennsylvania.

Gen. COMLY, nominated for Supervisor for the Southern District of Ohio, was to-day rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It has been announced that JONATHAN ELLIOT, Esq., an American resident of St. Domingo, was here for the purpose of promoting the purchase by this Government of the Bay of Samana. Mr. ELLIOT authorizes a denial of the statement. His business is entirely of a private character.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The report of the Commissioners on the Union Pacific Railroad, estimate that for the complete equipment of the line to Salt Lake, additional locomotives, cars, &c., and for stone structures, several million dollars may be required. It will be recollected that some months ago this Railroad Company voted to put three millions of its own first mortgage bonds in trust for this purpose. The Government now owes the Company $4,400,000 for the road already completed. The Company has expended $6,000,000 on grading, rails, and other supplies beyond the nine hundred and forty miles already finished.

The report closes as follows:

Taken as a whole, the Union Pacific Railroad has been well constructed. The general route for the line is exceedingly well selected, crossing the Rocky Mountain ranges at some of the most favorable passes on the continent, and possessing capabilities for easy grades and favorable alignment unsurpassed by any other railway line on similar elevated ground. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed, are without parallel in history. In the grandeur and magnitude of the undertaking it has never been equaled, and no other line compares with this in the arid and barren character of much of the country it traverses, giving rise to unusual inconveniences and difficulties, and imposing the necessity of obtaining almost every requisite of material and labor and of supplies for its construction from the extreme initial point of its commencement. Deficiencies exist, but they are almost without exception those incident to all new roads, or of a character growing out of the peculiar duties encountered or inseparably connected with the unexampled progress of the work. A matter of the greatest importance, and highly creditable to the able managers of the Company, is that they can all be supplied at an outlay but little exceeding that which would have obviated them in the first instance, but at the cost of materially retarding the progress of the great work. Under the circumstances it is much more a matter of surprise that so few mistakes were made, and so few defects exist, than it would be had serious deficiencies been of more frequent occurrence; and the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion, under such favorable auspices.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. K. WARREN,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.,
J. BLICKENSDORFER, Jr.,
Civil Engineer,
JAMES BARNES, C. D.,
Special Commissioners on Union Pacific Railroad.

THE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

The ratification of an additional article to the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between the United States and Russia, recently exchanged in Washington, is announced. It provides for securing complete and efficient protection to the manufacturing industry of their respective cities and subjects, and agrees that any counterfeiting in one of the two countries of the trade-mark affixed on the others merchandise to show its origin and quality, shall be strictly prohibited and repressed, and shall give grounds for an action of damages in favor of the injured party, to be prosecuted in the courts of the country in which the counterfeit shall be proven. The trade-marks in which the citizens or subjects of one of the two countries may wish to secure the right of property in the other, must be lodged exclusively, to wit: The marks of the citizens of the United States in the Department of Manufactures and Inland Commerce at St. Petersburg, and the marks of Russian subjects at the Patent Office in Washington.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN LYNCH, of Maine, has had correspondence with prominent gentlemen here in relation to the financial measures to which he has given attention. The bill introduced by him, providing against the undue expansion of the currency, only proposes the exchange and reëxchange of legal-tender notes now authorized and in circulation. The bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power to reissue notes "at and after one year from date," is to prevent the possibility of his being obliged to suspend after commencing specie payments. It is assumed he would use only the authority thus conferred when found absolutely necessary to sustain himself. LYNCH'S bill provides gradual resumption of specie payments, and is the special order for the second Tuesday of December. He will propose certain modifications.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

In accordance with recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors of Internal Revenue, requiring them to deposit the Government funds in their charge with Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories, the last named are required to keep open their offices somewhat later than usual in the day, in order to give Collectors time to close up their cash accounts. Several applications have been made to the Treasury Department from Collectors of Internal Revenue for safes in which to keep their stamps for distilled spirits and tobacco, prescribed by the new Internal Revenue act. These stamps being charged to Collectors as money, it is necessary they be kept in some more secure place than ordinary desks or drawers. It is probable the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will, in his report, renew his recommendation to Congress for an appropriation for this purpose, the necessities for the safe keeping of the stamps being considered greater than heretofore.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report, says:

"It is gratifying to observe the evidences of vitality in Southern agriculture which is progressively and successfully marshalling the forces of recuperation, and gradually dispelling the despondency resulting from the losses of civil war, the change in the labor system, disruption of families, and the impoverishment of estates. A system of international agricultural exchanges has been established with many of the Governments of Europe, Asia and South America already, including Austria, Prussia, China, Japan, India, Guatemala and British Honduras. Arrangements have also been made for valuable exchanges of rare seeds, plants, trees and various products of agriculture, with the Botanical Gardens of Kew, in England, and Melbourne, in Australia, the India Museum in London, the Cape of Good Hope Agricultural Society, the Botanical Department of the British Museum, the Commissioner of Patents of the Argentine Republic, and the Central Agronomical Society of the Grand Duchy of Posen. The production of grapes for table use and for wine-making has become an interest of great importance. The introduction of new and improved varieties is rapidly cultivating a discriminating taste in the general public, which must be gratifying to those who have labored long and faithfully in its dissemination. The distribution of plants from the experimental garden during the past year, embraced thirty thousand plants. Many thousand scions and cuttings of fruit-trees have also been disseminated. Great care is taken to preserve the nomenclature to guard against errors in the numerous varieties cultivated. The following exhibits the disposition made of the seeds under the appropriation, from the 1st of December, 1867, to the 1st of December, 1868: The total number of papers and packages distributed was 592,398, which includes 32,129 sacks of Winter wheat, imported by the present Commissioners as follows: To members of Congress, 223,672; to agricultural and horticultural societies, 98,861; to statistical correspondents, 86,391; to individuals on application, 183,470; total, 592,398. The report, though brief, gives a view of all branches connected with the Department of Agriculture.

The Erie Railway Case—Judge Blatchford's Action.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There seems to be a widespread misapprehension in the community as to the position of Judge BLATCHFORD in the so-called "Erie war." It doubtless arises from ignorance.

In the appointment of a receiver in the case brought before him, I cannot see that the personal character of the party named by one side, and assented to by the other, as receiver, could be called in question by the Judge. The bill showed a good case; the jurisdiction of the Court was complete; a grave question was to be settled; the complainant proposed Mr. GOULD as receiver; the defendant assented; the order was made; the proper security was required to be given, and was given; no question was raised—none could be raised as to the character of Mr. GOULD. He simply took his appointment on giving the required security. The Judge did simply his duty—no more, no less.

The bill was filed, as I understand it, not only on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit, but also on behalf of all other holders of the so-called over-issue of stock. If any other holder of that stock knew of Mr. GOULD'S dishonesty or unfitness for the position, it was only necessary for him to make affidavit of the fact, and procure from Judge BLATCHFORD an order to show cause why some other person should not be substituted in his place. This would have called up the question of character and fitness, so that it could be passed upon judicially. As it was, there was no possibility of the question being presented.

Now, Mr. Editor, is not the absurdity of charging Judge BLATCHFORD even with inadvertence, in granting that order, apparent?

I beg only to add the views of counsel in the case, who are supposed to know quite as much of judicial propriety as some laymen who have attacked the integrity of Judge BLATCHFORD.

Mr. STOUGHTON, one of the counsel for the plaintiffs, said:

It is charged here that this order was obtained by collusion.

Mr. DAVIS—We said obtained in Chambers.

Mr. STOUGHTON—To what case do you refer?

Mr. DAVIS—The McIntosh case.

Mr. STOUGHTON—I refer to the order obtained from Judge BLATCHFORD. It has been urged that that order was obtained by collusion, and he had heard criticisms made with regard to the obtaining of that order which he disliked to hear, and which were not only unjust, but would recoil on those who made them. The Court would bear in mind that when the application for the order was made it was made on a bill of complaint in this case, and the benefit of which BELMONT and his partner received. The Court will remember that all that the learned Judge who granted the order had before him was this bill of complaint.

Mr. DAVIS—I beg to interrupt a moment. I disdain the idea of imputing anything to the learned Judge who granted the order.

Mr. STOUGHTON—There have been also charges made against counsel in the case.

Mr. O'CONOR—We have said nothing against counsel.

Mr. STOUGHTON—Will counsel then explain what they mean by collusion, for it takes two persons to be guilty of collusion? If it was by complainant's counsel going to that Court and getting an order that increases the security of the Company, he should like to know by what right any human being dare to charge him with collusion. He would add that there was a circumstance connected with the criticism on the Court and the withdrawal of it, the appearance of an article in a newspaper which unfortunately one of the counsel for the moving parties is known to be closely connected with, and which he trusted they should see disposed of satisfactorily after the disclaimer that had been made by counsel on the other side.

Mr. O'CONOR, one of the counsel for Mr. BELMONT, said:

He had no intention of making any imputation upon Judge BLATCHFORD. He could not know that there was any fraud or collusion, and in this case, as in all others, was as free from impeachment of his honor and integrity as any Judge that lives.

Mr. FIELD, one of the counsel for the Company, said:

His clients, the Erie Railroad Company, were very anxious to have a decision from the Federal Judiciary as to the legality or illegality of its acts. To that decision they would respectfully bow.

Need I say more?

JUSTICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The comedy of the "School for Scandal" will be played here to-night, with Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as *Lady Teasle*. The announcement will undoubtedly attract a full audience.

Fine Arts.

DERBY ATHENÆUM.

This liberal institution will make its first distribution on Saturday next. The work contributed to the subscribers is by Mr. JAMES M. HART—a remarkable landscape, filled with variety of detail, and singularly transparent and delicious in its treatment. We regard it altogether as the best work from his easel that we have yet seen. Its price is $2,500. This will be given as a prize to be drawn for by the subscribers. We may remind our readers that to become a subscriber it is only necessary to purchase $5 worth of books or pictures or nick-nacks in the store of the Athenæum, precisely as in any other store. The reward is a ticket of membership enabling the holder to partake in the monthly distribution of pictures.

THE KINGSTON MURDER.

Trial of Deacon Samuel M. Adams for the Murder of Cornelius Holmes—First Day's Proceedings.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 2.

The trial of SAMUEL M. ANDREWS, charged with the murder of CORNELIUS HOLMES, at Kingston, on the 26th of May last, began in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, in session at Plymouth, yesterday forenoon. Attorney-General CHARLES ALLEN and District-Attorney EDWARD L. PIERCE appeared for the Government, and Messrs. G. A. SOMERBY, of Boston, and CHARLES G. DAVIS, of Plymouth, appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

The seats in the court-room at the opening hour were filled with an audience including in its number several ladies. The prisoner was seated at the bar, and but for the place he occupied, no stranger would have looked upon him as one capable of committing the crime with which he stood charged. He sat calmly in his seat with his hands meekly clasped on his knees, his mild eyes wandering occasionally about the room, and apparently taking an intelligent interest in the proceedings of the Court.

Attorney-General ALLEN stated that the prisoner had been duly arraigned and had pleaded not guilty; and the Court then proceeded to impanel a jury. Eighty-three persons had been summoned, and all answered to their names when the roll was called. Some difficulty was expected in the selection of a jury, but none was experienced. Eighteen gentlemen were peremptorily challenged by the prisoner; one was excused because he had formed a decided opinion, another from old age, and another from conscientious scruples, before a panel was secured. The following are the names of the jurors selected and sworn in: Silas B. Allen, Hira W. Bates, Ezekiel Bemis, Eleazer C. Bennett, Lemuel Bradford, Herschel E. Briggs, Nathan S. Carey, Joseph Clapp, Sylvanus Clapp, John Cook, Solomon K. Eaton and Jesse Barlow. SOLOMON K. EATON was appointed foreman of the jury.

The indictment was then read, after which District-Attorney PIERCE proceeded to open the case for the Government. The 27th of May last, he said, was destined to be a bloody day in the memory of many citizens. On the morning of that day, there was found the body of a gray-haired man, CORNELIUS HOLMES, about forty rods from the main street of the village of Kingston, with his head badly crushed and life extinct. Revenge did not seem to be the cause of the man's death, for he was an inoffensive person who led a secluded life; neither robbery seemed to be the cause, for $700 was found in the pockets of the deceased; neither self-defence, for Mr. HOLMES was not quarrelsome, and was not a strong man. It seemed to be a case of willful murder of the greatest atrocity. Mr. HOLMES was a bachelor, 53 years of age, not engaged in business, and lived on the Bridgewater road, the main road of the village. He and the prisoner were friends, and were accustomed to visit each other, and to extend friendly courtesies. The evening of the 26th of May Mr. HOLMES left his house, and started for Mr. ANDREWS', to see him, at the request of the latter. At 8 o'clock Mr. DELANO had occasion to call on Mr. ANDREWS, and saw him in conversation with some one in his garden. About half an hour afterward Mr. DELANO, Mrs. HOLMES and another lady heard blows and cries of distress. No more was seen of Mr. HOLMES that night, and he being missed from home the following morning, search was instituted for him and his body found in the road by Mr. BATES. The fingers of the deceased were bruised, the skin torn from his head, the skull fractured almost from ear to ear, and the brain out. His pockets were examined and $742 and some papers found in them. Search was immediately instituted for the murderer, and suspicion pointed to Mr. ANDREWS, although he was a deacon in the church, and had always borne a good character. Evidence of his participation in the crime was looked for, and blood was found on the waistcoat which Mr. ANDREWS said he wore on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th of May. Blood was also found on the railing in front of his house, where he had been seen standing about ten minutes past 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening by some ladies who were passing. Bloody clothing, identified as belonging to the prisoner, was also found floating in the stream near where he had been seen with a bundle under his arm by some girls on the day following the murder. A will was found, made by the deceased, leaving half of his property, about $20,000, to the prisoner, and about this will Mr. ANDREWS exhibited great anxiety.

At this point the Court adjourned one hour for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court came in again at 2:15 o'clock, and Mr. PIERCE continued his opening argument. The will, he said, which he referred to, was carried to Plymouth the next day after the murder, by Mr. ANDREWS, and presented for probate; which, it will be observed, was a very hasty transaction. On Thursday we went to Plymouth to get flowers for the funeral of Mr. HOLMES; on Friday he was arrested, and on Saturday lodged in jail. ANDREWS endeavored to turn suspicion from himself by trying to direct it to other persons; he also suggested that Mr. HOLMES might have died in a fit, and finally he tried to establish an *alibi*. Mr. PIERCE, after reviewing the conduct of Mr. ANDREWS subsequent to the time the murder was committed, proceeded to explain to the jury the bearing of the law upon the case which they were to try.

At the request of the junior counsel for the defence, all witnesses were excluded from the courtroom during the trial. The first witness for the Government was then called, and testified as follows:

Alden S. Bradford: Am a surveyor in the town of Kingston, and have prepared a map of the locality were the murder was committed. [The map was here shown to the Court and the jury, and the various places of interest in the case pointed out.]

Caleb Bates sworn: Reside in Kingston; am a farmer and mechanic; own a piece of land some distance from my house; left home on Wednesday morning, the 27th of May last, about twenty minutes past seven o'clock; went down the road with a man in a team; when near the corner of the cemetery the horse halted and seemed frightened; I went forward and found a dead body lying with its head on the bank beside the road, and the body bent up; I passed round the corpse and did not recognize it at first; the back of the head was pressed into the ground, and the face was about level with the surface; I and my man took hold of the body to raise it, and I recognized Mr. Cornelius Holmes, a near neighbor of mine; the arms were under the body; one leg was nearly straight, and the other very much bent; we only raised the body a very little, and then released our hold; saw that the stones which were stained with blood were taken from a heap which I had made, and knew the condition of the day before; after leaving the body on my return home, I met Mr. Andrews near his garden, and told him Mr. Holmes was murdered; he took the information very quietly, and said, "He was missing; I expected it;" after going into the house, I returned to where the body was, and it still remained in nearly the same position; quite a number of persons had then gathered near the scene of the tragedy; several pools of blood on the pile of stones near by, and other stones which were scattered in all directions were found to be bloody. The clothing of the deceased was found to be in perfect order, with the exception that one side of his coat was thrown back, his vest raised a little on one side, and his pants pulled down very slightly, leaving about half an inch between the pants and vest. All his clothing except his outer coat was carefully buttoned up. The brains of the murdered man were forced out upon the bank, and two large stones, both bloody, were lying beside the head, one weighing seven and a half pounds and the other nine and a half. Some smaller stones, also bloody, were in the vicinity; I did not see Mr. Andrews again until the inquest; he was there, and I asked him what time Mr. Holmes left his home; he replied, five minutes past eight o'clock; he said he had sent a note to Mr. Holmes, telling him he would like to see him; he also suggested that Mr. Holmes might have thrown himself down in a fit, and that his death might have been caused in that way.

Cross-examined—The blood ran from the head down the rut of the road; I saw two impressions on the ground about three feet from the body, which were made by the heel of a boot, and the size corresponded to that of the boots Mr. Holmes had on; I saw a wallet taken from Mr. Holmes' pocket, a knife, a handkerchief and a roll of paper somewhat worn; saw nothing sticking out of his pockets at any time; there is considerable passing over the road where the body was found; have not had any conversation with Mr. Holmes for fifteen or twenty years; I have seen him frequently, but he did not seem desirous of speaking with me; he was very fond of children, but did not associate much with women; have seen Mr. Andrews and Mr. Holmes together, and think they were intimate with each other.

John A. Hern, sworn: I was with Mr. Bates on the morning of the 27th of May; I saw the body of a man on the ground as I was driving in a wagon, and I thought it was an intoxicated man; I told him to get up; he did not and I got out of the wagon and raised his face; Mr. Bates recognized the body as that of Mr. Holmes, and said he would go for his brother; the body was cold; helped lay him out; his clothes were all buttoned up.

David Delano, sworn: Reside in Kingston, on the Bridgewater road, about fifty rods from the house of Mr. Andrews; saw Mr. Andrews in his garden about 8 o'clock on the evening of May 26, 1868, and at that time another person was with him; I recognized the voice of the man who was with him as that of Mr. Cornelius Holmes; I heard Mr. Andrews say to Mr. Holmes, "I will be back in a moment;" transacted some business with Mr. Andrews and then went away; while I was talking with Mr. Andrews, Mr. Holmes was about two rods and a half from me, and I was no nearer to Mr. Holmes than I was then; I then went home, and between half-past eight and nine o'clock I heard a noise as of some person endeavoring to cry out; directly after I heard some thumps, which made a jarring sound; saw Andrews the following Thursday, between nine and ten o'clock; I asked him how long after I went away Mr. Holmes departed; he said right away.

Cross-examined—I did not think there was any peculiarity in the cry I heard, and should not have thought of it again if the murder had not been committed; should think I heard six successive sounds.

Rebecca Holmes, sworn: I live about twenty rods from Mr. Andrews' house in Kingston, across the street; on the evening of the 26th of May, between a quarter and half-past eight o'clock, while standing in the open door, I heard a noise, and thought it was occasioned by some boys fighting near the depot; it seemed like a frightened, distressed noise; saw Andrews the day after the murder in his sitting-room; I asked him if he had been down to the place where the murder was committed; he said he had not; that he did not know as he wanted to go; I told him I thought I heard a noise; he said "It is strange I did not hear it;" I asked him where he was, and he said at work in his garden.

Carrie L. Ripley, sworn: I saw Andrews in front of his house about half-past seven o'clock on the evening before Mr. Holmes' dead body was found; Mr. Andrews said to Mrs. John Cobb, who was with me, that he could not sing that evening, because he had some work to do in the garden. He came out to the fence to speak with us.

Sophia H. Jones, sworn: I was at Mr. Andrews' house on the evening of the murder of Mr. Holmes; arrived at the house a few minutes before eight and left a few minutes past nine o'clock; I did not see Mr. Andrews while in the house; as I came out he said "Good evening" to us; he asked if the meeting was through, and I asked him why he was not at the meeting; he said his clothes were soiled; I made the remark that it was rather dark; he said he could drop his potatoes and tread on them; I said if he was going to go such work he would need a lantern and umbrella; saw Mr. Andrews again Wednesday morning about seven o'clock; saw him go into my husband's, Dr. Jones', office; I went into the office, and said to him: "How awful it is; who could have done it?" he said: "He should not have carried so much money, and should not have talked so much;" he asked us if we had said anything about the will; we told him we had not; he said: "You will not, will you?" we told him "No;" Andrews was asked to go to the cemetery with my husband, but he refused; during a conversation about a year before the murder, Mr. Andrews said that Mr. Holmes had made a will dividing his property equally between himself and Mr. Joseph Holmes; he asked us to say nothing about it.

Cross-examined—When Mr. Andrews came to my husband's office he seemed faint, and Dr. Jones put some ammonia to his nose; the reputation of the prisoner for humanity and kindness of heart was very good; he was deacon of the church which I attended; was a teacher, I think, in the Sunday School; sung in the choir; was a regular attendant at church.

Emeline J. Ames, sworn: This witness was at the meeting at Mr. Andrews' house, and corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Jones

Nancy R. Seaver, sworn: She was also at the meeting and gave substantially the same evidence; she testified in regard to an interview with Mr. McCoy, a State Constable, and Mr. Andrews; Mr. Andrews said he was leaning on the gate when he spoke to the ladies in the evening; she said to Mr. Andrews, "I shall not believe you committed the murder unless you confess it;" he said, "I never shall do that, not if they string me up;" among other remarks which the prisoner made were these: "I don't think God ever intended me for a murderer; I was made in his image; if I murdered him for money, why did I not take it? it would have been more to my advantage to have had him live, for his property was accumulating; he was always giving me presents, and the house is full of them;" he acknowledged that he had sent a note to Mr. Holmes, but his not going to the store was accounted for by the fact that he wanted a barrel of flour, but Mary Turner did the errand for him; he spoke of the will, and said that he was afraid it would influence people against him; he said he had given Joseph Holmes and himself equal shares.

At this point the examination was suspended, and the Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

During the day the prisoner manifested much interest in the trial, and frequently consulted with his counsel.

Proceedings of the Second Day.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The trial of Deacon ANDREWS for the murder of Mr. HOLMES was resumed to-day with the continuance of the testimony for the prosecution. Dr. HENRY J. BIGELOW described the mortal injuries of the deceased. Beneath the detached wounds over the great wound at the left back and top of the head, there were a dozen fractures; there was a wound on the left shoulder behind; the skull was cracked from cheek-bone to cheek-bone right across the top of the skull.

The further testimony mainly related to the conduct of the prisoner subsequent to the discovery of the murder until his arrest. It showed him to have been extremely nervous, and apparently under the excitement of stimulants.

Senator Morton and Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.

To the Editor of the World:

DEAR SIR: In the New-York *World* of the 28th inst. I find an article from which I quote the following:

"A telegram to an evening paper states that Senator MORTON, soon after the opening of the session, will introduce a bill directing the immediate payment in greenbacks of that portion of the five-twenty bonds which has been issued five years. If this report be correct, the course of that Senator upon this subject is conspicuous for vacillation. Eight months ago he was an open advocate of the so-called greenback theory. During the Presidential canvass he publicly recanted. If he is now about to propose and advocate such a measure as that described in the Washington telegram, his renunciation must have been a mere political 'dodge'—a feigned surrender of his principles to promote the success of his party."

In the first place, I do not intend "to introduce a bill directing the immediate payment in greenbacks of that portion of the five-twenty bonds which has been issued for five years," and have never said I did, to Secretary MCCULLOCH or anybody else.

In the next place, I did not, during the canvass, recant what I said in the Senate in regard to the payment of the five-twenties in greenbacks. No speech by me to that effect has been made. What I urged during the canvass was that the first duty of the Government was to return to specie payments, which, when accomplished, would settle all questions as to the mode of paying the bonds. I further urged that the Government had no right to issue new legal-tender notes, and make them applicable to the payment of the bonds, arguing that such notes could not be made to sustain the same relation to the bonds, in law or equity, that was sustained by the existing notes, and that the further issue of such notes would indefinitely postpone the return to specie payments.

These propositions were fully stated in my speech in the Senate, last Summer, in which I argued the legal right of the Government to use the existing legal-tender notes in the payment of the bonds. I also argued at various times during the canvass that, whatever might be the law on the subject, the Government could not pay the bonds or any considerable portion of them in coin while the currency remained depreciated, and that the improvement of the currency, by bringing it up to par, was a necessary condition-precedent to the payment of the bonds in gold; that, if the Government could not procure gold enough to redeem three hundred and sixty-five millions of legal-tender notes, it was folly to talk about paying the bonds in gold; that the question of the mode of paying the bonds will become important only by the continuance of a depraved currency, without taking steps to improve it: that to take the surplus gold in the Treasury and apply it to the purchase of bonds in the market, which will not fall due for fourteen years, "would not be paying the bonds," but "shaving" them, and would be an improper use of the means by which the paper of the Government, overdue and dishonored, should be redeemed.

These positions are not inconsistent with anything I said in the Senate.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

O. P. MORTON.

Magic and Reality—A Lecture.

Rev. T. A. JAGGER, pastor of the Anthon Memorial Church, delivered a lecture on "Magic and Reality" at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 473 Grand street, last evening. There was a pretty fair attendance of the associates and their friends. In treating the subject, the reverend lecturer alluded to the influence which the heathen priests of old exercised on their hearers by their knowledge of magic. It was believed that the oracles gave articulate sounds by the aid of steam or electricity, and that these sciences were preserved by and known to a few. He compared steam to one of the genii, which did more extraordinary things in our time than were celebrated in fabulous literature. Speaking of the perfection to which modern science had brought the power of steam, and after alluding to the difficulties WATT contended with, he said he would not be surprised if trains could be driven 1,000 miles an hour with perfect safety. He concluded by giving an interesting description of the electric telegraph and the photographic art, narrating several instances of where objects were photographed under disadvantageous circumstances. The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and closed with prayer. It was announced by one of the associates that Rev. Dr. BURCHARD would deliver a lecture in the hall on Wednesday next.

Board of Education.

The Commissioners of the Board of Education held their fortnightly meeting last evening, Mr. RICHARD L. LAWRENCE being in the chair.

It was recommended by Commissioner NEILSON that the Committee on Teachers be requested to consider the propriety of returning to the old arrangement of giving one school certificate instead of three, as at present.

The following Inspectors of Schools were appointed by the Board, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor:

First District—Anthony J. Oliver.
Second District—Patrick J. McAlear.
Third District—Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.
Fourth District—Harvey H. Woods.
Fifth District—Robert Emever.
Sixth District—John H. Tietjen.
Seventh District—Robert McInnis.

The Committee on By-Laws, to whom was referred the letter from the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, declining to take further charge of Grammar School No. 49, on account of alleged interference of the Board of Commissioners, reported at considerable length in reference to the affair. The Committee offered a resolution to the effect that the Board should adhere to its decisions in the cases of appeal by teachers from the action of the Trustees of that ward, and that the clerk be requested to notify the said Trustees that if they further decline to administer that department the Committee on Teachers will be authorized to do so until the 1st of January next. This resolution was adopted, and the Board adjourned, after the transaction of a few trifling details of business.

Personals.

The important arrivals in the principal City Hotels yesterday were: Judge J. L. Jewett, of Ohio; Gen. Kent Jarvis, of Ohio; Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia; and Hon. J. B. Ross, of Macon, Ga., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca; Gen. Thorn, of the United States Army; A. J. Holman of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Gen. Hunt, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House. T. F. Randolph, Governor-elect of New-Jersey, and Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., of the United States Navy, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Vermont; Gen. Duane, of the United States Army, and Hon. S. D. Bradford, of Newport, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. Isaac Livermore, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel. Gen. Potter, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Not for Three Times its Cost.

Some time since, my wife purchased one of your machines; and she is so pleased with it that she desires me to write you and say,—*It gives her perfect satisfaction.* It is easy to operate, noiseless in working, and free from faults existing in other machines. The fact that it uses only *one thread*, she considers a great advantage. If we could not get another, we would not part with our Willcox & Gibbs Machine, for THREE TIMES ITS COST.—*Thos. C. Edwards, Syracuse, N. Y., June 15, 1868.—Adv.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Our CALIFORNIA WINES have received the only Gold-Medal ever awarded to American wines.
PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
California Wines,
Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-st., New-York,
No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.
Nos. 34 and 36 La Salle-st., Chicago.—*Adv.*

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.—All suffering from irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av. We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

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MARRIED.

ALLASON—WRAY.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Anthony Atwood, WILLIAM D. ALLASON, of New-York, to FANNIE B. WRAY, of the former place.

ANTHONY—STEELE.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, by Rev. F. G. Clark, D. D., WALTER C. ANTHONY to MARY T. STEELE.

DELAFIELD—LIVINGSTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Trinity Chapel, by Right Rev. Bishop Neely, assisted by Rev. Walter Delafield, MATURIN L. DELAFIELD to MARY C. LIVINGSTON, daughter of Eugene A. Livingston.

FINCKE—HUTCHINSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, by Rev. Norman Seaver, D. D., CHARLES LOUIS FINCKE to CLARA, daughter of Samuel Hutchinson, all of Brooklyn.

KNEELAND—PICKERING.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at Buffalo, N. Y., by Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, HENRY T. KNEELAND, of New-York City, to ANGIE M. PICKERING, of Buffalo.

LITTLE—COOPER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Nov. 12, 1868, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., assisted by Rev. L. H. King, Rev. JAMES A. LITTLE to Miss SARAH JENNIE, daughter of William H. Cooper, Esq., all of New-York City.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., and Westchester County papers please copy.

POTTER—JONES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at Grace Church, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., JAMES NEILSON POTTER to HARRIET DUER, daughter of Edward Jones.

RUTTKAY—COLLINS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. William Adams, LOUIS RUTTKAY to DELIA E., daughter of the late Capt. John Collins.

DIED.

CROMBIE.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, THERINA, wife of Thomas J. Crombie.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EBLING.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, JOSEPH E. EBLING, aged 50 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 121st-st., near East River, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FORDHAM.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, Mrs. SARAH A. FORDHAM, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Henry R. Morgan, New-Rochelle, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HARRISON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868, at Newtown, L. I., Rev. JOSEPH HARRISON, in the 87th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Dutch Reformed Church, at Newtown, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 4th inst. The Flushing and Newtown Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 12 M.

HAY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, John T. Lord, South Orange, N. J., REBECCA, widow of James Hay, formerly of Pelham Dale, Westchester County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of John T. Lord, South Orange, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 4, at 11½ A. M. The train on Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 10 A. M. for Montrose Station, returning at 1:37 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment.

MERRITT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. HANNAH F. R. MERRITT, relict of James D. Merritt, in her 66th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, White Plains, on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 12½ P. M., without further notice.

MORRIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, MARGARET MORRIS, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, J. G. Hamilton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near Clinton-place, without further invitation.

MOORE.—At Rahway, N. J., on Third Day, the 1st inst., JAMES C. MOORE, in the 93d year of his age.

The friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Fifth Day, the 3d inst., at 2 P. M., from his late residence.

OAKLEY.—Suddenly, of heart disease, at 11½ P. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 1, ALEXANDER OAKLEY, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Friday, the 4th inst., at noon, from his late residence, No. 102 East 2?d-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PAULSCRAFT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, MARY E., second daughter of Matilda and the late Wm. B. Paulscraft, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 121 Perry-st., this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock.

SHEARER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, ANNIE LOUISA SHEARER, in the 3d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 241 East 31st-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 P. M.

SMITH.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, CHARLES JENCKS SMITH, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Classon-av., near Bergen-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The attention of enterprising men of capital is respectfully solicited for the purpose of organizing a stock company, based upon the above new inventions, which are fully secured by patents.
HOWARD TILDEN, Attorney for the New-England Steam Heating Co.

CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION.—Dr. DILLENBACK will be in his New-York Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner of 17th-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 4, and on the following week the 10th and 11th of December. Consultation free.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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The State of Alabama, we are assured, paid all through the late war the interest on her debt in coin, and at a great expense.

We have had the questions of law relating to the security of investors in these bonds carefully examined by competent counsel, and we recommend them as a most desirable security to parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

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The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

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150 BONDS of the above road will be sold at 87, giving the interest from Aug. 1 to the buyer. These bonds are offered to the public over any other in market because:

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2. The property cost in cash three times the amount of bonds upon it.
3. The Company owes no floating debt whatever. The materials are all of the best kind, and all paid for in cash; stone piers to bridges, and some bridges of iron; 81 miles now running.
4. The net earnings, after opening the extension, are estimated to be four times the interest the first year.
5. The business at present is all local, and cannot be interfered with.
6. The Directors hold three-quarters of the stock for permanent investment.
7. The President on the locality conducts the business of the road, and supervises the extension.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
No. 43 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

CONTINUED SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received, in writing, at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on TUESDAY, the 1st of December, and continuing for five consecutive business days, unless public notice to the contrary shall be given. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $300,000, in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered. Proposals will be received from half-past ten to eleven o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened, and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids, a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interest of the Government. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CENTRAL COAL-MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1868.

A general meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held as above on the 12th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will remain open from 12 M. until 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 1 to 13, inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 456, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

The coupons falling due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of

A. GOETTEL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE WALLKILL LEAD CO. recommend to all shareholders their immediate consideration of a plan, (presented by prominent shareholders and on file in the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway,) which will obviate the necessity of their making cash advances, and which, if adopted by all before the 5th December, will prevent the sale of their property by Sheriff, and place it in working condition. By order.

SAML. M. POND, Secretary.

$1,000.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, this sum. Business particulars qualified. Address, care of C. AMORY BRUCE, Carlton House, No. 604 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

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OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
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BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	110	110¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅝	110¾
Coupon, 1881..	114½	114¾	5-20 Coupon, '68..	110⅜	110⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862..	106½	106⅞	10-40 Registered..	103½	103⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62..	110⅝	110⅞	10-40 Coupon..	105½	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64..	107⅜	107⅝	Gold..	135⅛	135⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65..	107⅝	107⅞	U. S. Cur. Pac..	98⅞	99⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110¼	110½			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will close on and after Nov. 30, 1868. Stock in new organization, the "American Merchants' Union Express Company," will be issued in exchange for that in the present American Express Company, (five shares of new stock of $100 each for one share of old of $500,) as soon as the scrip can be prepared, which will be on or about the 15th December, 1868.

The new scrip, and certificate representing the interest of the owner of stock in the remaining assets of old organization, will be issued to the party in whose name the stock is registered on the 30th day of November, 1868, and owners or holders of stock not registered in their names are notified accordingly.

HENRY WELLS, President.
JAMES C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please take notice that the Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Company, at a meeting of such stockholders, called by the Directors of the Company in the manner required by law, and held at the office of the Company, on this 30th day of November, did, with the concurrence of more than two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, authorize and sanction the increase of the capital stock of the Company two millions one hundred thousand dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That the capital stock of the Company be, and the same is hereby increased two millions one hundred thousand dollars.

Resolved, That the stock transfer-books be closed on the 11th day of January, 1869, and remain closed until the morning of the 21st January, 1869.

Resolved, That the additional stock of two millions one hundred thousand dollars, ($2,100,000,) authorized at a meeting of the stockholders held this day, be apportioned, pro rata, among the stockholders of the Company, at par.

Resolved, That stockholders omitting to take their several pro-rata shares of said stock, on or before the 20th day of January, 1869, shall be deemed to have waived their right to any portion of said stock.

By order of the Board.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE THIS DAY ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after this date, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

COUPONS WEST SHORE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The December coupons of the Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 20 Nassau-st., on and after the 1st inst.

J. M. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING,
Opposite City Hall.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid, free of Government tax, on all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reöpened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of HEATH & HUGHES, at No. 13 Broad-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the firm name in liquidation.

A. HAWLEY HEATH,
THOMAS W. B. HUGHES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

Mr. A. HAWLEY HEATH will continue the banking and brokerage business of the late firm on commission, at the same place.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of FARIS & BRINTNALL, at No. 17 New-st., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities, on commission. (Signed)

HENRY L. FARIS,
H. W. BRINTNALL.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

50 Parcels of Land.

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge.

This tract of land forms part of the Morris estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 years. Its advantages of situation cannot be overstated.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y., FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE NINTH WARD LOTS AND SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY ON FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, NEARLY OPPOSITE CLINTON-ST.

No. 243 FULTON-ST., part of St. Ann's Building, a substantial three-story Gothic brick store with heavy stone trimmings, fitted up in the most complete manner; building is 115 feet deep; each floor is complete in itself and can be used for almost any purpose; the location for business purposes is equal to any in Brooklyn; the attention of capitalists is particularly called to this sale; $28,000 may remain on mortgage. For maps, particulars and permits, apply to the auctioneers,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., New-York.
NO. 157 MONTAGUE-ST., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM: DESIRABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 55TH-ST.

55TH-ST.—Two substantial, well-built three-story houses and six lots on north side of 55th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.; lots each 25 feet front; on the lots nearest the river are substantial stone vaults used for making lime and plaster, capable of being altered for brewers' purposes; ground leased for twenty-one years from 1855 at $300; all improvements to be paid for at end of lease. The great business transacting along the river in this neighborhood makes this sale an object of attraction to those seeking profitable investments.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 8., WYCKOFF & LITTLE will sell, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the elegant Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement and high-stoop dwelling

NO. 47 ELLIOTT-PLACE,

between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, near Fort Greene Park, 15 minutes' walk from ferries, and half block from three car routes. Is well built, with furnace, two water closets, wash-tubs, vestibule, baths, &c. Yard supplied with arbors, grapes, &c. Lot 20x100. Further particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

LEGAL SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT Court, Milwaukee County.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company versus Charles Butler and others.—By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, I shall offer and sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, on the tenth (10th) day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, two hundred and forty sections of land (or 153,600 acres of land, more or less) granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line, being the lands first selected by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under such grant.—Dated Oct. 19, 1868.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
G. BOUCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture in variety, including library and secretary bookcases, office desks, tables, lounges, chairs, &c.; also three pianos. Catalogues at sale.

N. B.—On FRIDAY:

Superb fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, parians, silver-plated ware, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, fancy goods, china, velvet and other carpets, stoves, new clothing, two iron safes, rosewood pianos.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF RECEIVER. FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at factory Nos. 394, 396 and 398 10th-av., by JAMES M. MILLER, steam engine, boiler, silk machinery, looms, shafting, rolling machines, paper-cutting machine, &c. Terms cash.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF IMPROVED AND unimproved property THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, January twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868. oct16-law to 21jan.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WM. H. HOAGLAND and P. E. WORTENDYKE. Any parties knowing their whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing J. W., Station G.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.

Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1868, and until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the removal of rock, and grading of school site, on the south side of East 57th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

H. HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
CHARLES H. LYONS,
T. McMANUS,
PETER EWALD,
JAMES R. DAVIES,
Board of Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

WHITE LEAD FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bid for White Lead,*" will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 5th inst., on account of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, for 3,500 pounds White Lead, *the very best quality*, on account of G. P. Bergen, who has failed to deliver as per his contract for Class No. 56, dated July 8, 1868. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery *within ten days* after the award is made. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour named above, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:

In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:

About 1,700 linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,284 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 8,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,340 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
82 hydrants.

Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.

E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY,
Water Commissioners.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, for work and materials for the Hudson River Improvement, between Troy and New-Baltimore, as follows:

1. For 32,000 cubic yards, more or less, of Rubble Stone, delivered in the dikes, and leveled on top.
2. For 132,000 feet, more or less, of Piles, Oak, Pine, Chestnut, Spruce or Hackmatack: Piles to be not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, about 90,000 feet of them to be more than 25 feet long.
3. For Driving 180,000 feet of Piles, more or less.
4. For the Timber Work on 2,600 feet, more or less, of half dike.
5. For the Timber Work on 5,500 feet, more or less, of full dike.
6. For 10,000 pounds, more or less, of one-inch Wrought Iron Spike, without heads.
7. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered for Stone, so much for running foot for Piles, for Driving, and for Timber Work.

Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office, and no bid will be received unless made on the printed form, and properly certified.

Specimens of Stone and Iron, plans and specifications of Timber Work, and maps of the river showing soundings, &c., can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given to parties desiring to bid.

Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.
JOHN M. WILSON, Major Eng'rs., Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1869.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,
THOS. J. HALL,
JOHN JASPER,
Committee on Supplies.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,

Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.

The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING the English branches, also German, French and music, desires an engagement as visiting governess; best references given. Address Miss M. L. K., Station E, Post Office.

A SUCCESSFUL TUTOR, EXPERIENCED in the studies of West Point and scientific schools, could attend afternoon or evening to instruct in higher mathematics, English and history. Address THETA, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY WOULD like to give French lessons for her board. Inquire at the French Institute, No. 37 West 33d-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 8th-av., cor. 26th-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MRS. VAN HORN, THE GREATEST Independent Business and Medical Clairvoyant known: has the Egyptian Talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; likeness and name. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted. She succeeds when all others fail.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON SANGER and ABRAHAM SANGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of September, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE ROBERTS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM J. BELL and ROBERT YELVERTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DEC. 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIZABETH S. WHITEHOUSE, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 194 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, District of New-Jersey.

DEC. 3, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. TALMAGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John F. Talmage, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1868.

n19-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATHEW P. ROBBINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mathew P. Robbins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1868.

n26-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FERGUSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Ferguson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n19-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. WETHERN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George M. Wethern, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868.

H. B. WETHERELL, Assignee,
n26-law3wTh* No. 42 Walker-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Erastus H. Crittenden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n26-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DEWITT C. HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Dewitt C. Hall, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868.

n26-law3wTh* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY HAYES and RICHARD GRANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Henry Hayes and Richard Grant, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New York in said district, who were, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 24th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
n26-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLORENCE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Florence, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d3-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS KRONFELD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Marcus Kronfeld, of New-York City, New-York State, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P.M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1868.

d3-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACQUES GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacques Goldsmith, of New-York City, in the State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1868.

d3-law3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

REMOVALS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF FIRE, THE OFFICE of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has been removed for the present to No. 52 Wall-st., (National City Bank Building, second floor, front.)

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY night, Nov. 20, from No. 33 East 24th-st., GOLD WATCH, No. 02767, CHAIN, RING, &c.; the above reward will be paid, or more, if required, and no questions asked.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

STUART'S SYRUP.

"Extra Syrup" of superior quality, in barrels. Also, second quality Syrup, without brand, for sale in barrels.

Apply at the office of Refinery,
No. 169 Chambers-st.

LETTER-BOXES.—THE LETTER-BOX COMPANY are prepared to supply and affix to private residences, offices and stores their boxes and plates approved by the Postal authorities. Orders received at No. 154 East 30th-st., and No. 39 Nassau-st.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

WANTED—BY A LADY, LAW OR MERCANTILE copying, correspondent, visiting governess, cashier, saleswoman, or any respectable position; best references. Address GERTRUDE, Box 140 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; can take the entire charge night and day; bring it up on the bottle if required; the best of City and country references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 341 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking and also plain sewing, and is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; would supply her own machine if required. Call at No. 423 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; also a situation to do chamberwork, or chamberwork and washing and ironing in a small family; good reference given. Can be seen at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a place as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress in a private family; unexceptionable City reference furnished. Apply at No. 310 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as a good cook and to assist with the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; two years' City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 349 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as good plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 171 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as good cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has one girl eight years old; would like to have her with her; good reference given. Call at No. 306 East 24th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook and baker, and would assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Apply at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress, or would do general housework for a small family; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 434 2d-av., corner 25th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; can be seen for one day; two years' City reference from last employers. Call at No. 744 8th-av., top floor, between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; is willing to do fine washing and ironing or plain sewing; has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON, housekeeper, or nurse, by a lady who has held a position in an institution in this City for the last eight years; no objection to leave the City. Call or address MATRON, No. 62 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as seamstress and lady's maid, or to assist with chamberwork; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City references. Call or address No. 44 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY, respectable girl in a small private family; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer, with City reference from her last place. Call at No. 23 Forsyth-st., second floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of a furnace; is willing to assist in kitchen; wages $10; has first-class City references. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN, WITH excellent City references, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or laundress; is fully competent and very obliging; moderate wages expected. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 697 3d-av. Call in the china store.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, A situation in the country as general house servant, or cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and a beautiful laundress; City references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery and gentleman's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework; no objection to country; best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 84 7th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook and baker; understands pastry, game and soup, and all family cooking; good reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Division and Canal sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; would bring a baby up on the bottle; or as chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 402 3d-av., for one day, two stairs up, front room; best of reference; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and child's nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; best reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 322 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 255 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 248 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; references if required. Call at No. 403 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, who is willing to assist with the washing and make herself useful, a situation. Apply at No. 256 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., next to harness store.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman, a situation as a good cook and baker in a private family or boarding house; is a good laundress. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 425 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook or washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 130 Norfolk-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with washing; is neat and obliging; good City reference given. Apply at No. 1,309 Broadway, near 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a situation as cook in a private family; good references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 756 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Seen for two days at No. 28 West 14th-st., her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR GENERAL housework or chamberwork and washing; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to take care of children and assist with chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 30 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A woman who thoroughly understands her business; would have no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 250 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter, situations to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDISH woman, a situation as laundress; is capable of doing all kinds of washing. Call at No. 227 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; to take charge of a baby from its birth, or to do chamberwork; good references. Call at No. 145 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, and would assist in the washing; also, another girl to do chamberwork and fine washing. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, a few families' work, to go out by day or week; has one sewing-machine. Call at No. 242 8th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as seamstress; willing to assist in light chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 209 East 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family to do general housework; good reference. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., in rear, third floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands it in all its branches; best of reference given. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., corner 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl to cook, wash and iron; best City reference. Call at No. 238 West Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WORK in families by the day. Call at No. 218 West 30th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE servants in City and country. Private families, hotels and first-class boarding-houses please notice, they can be supplied with respectable, competent, well-recommended girls, Protestants and others, of all nations, in each and every station of household work, by favoring us with a call at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

ALL WELL-RECOMMENDED SERVANTS for every capacity promptly furnished at the New-York Employment Office, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED wet nurses want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

PRIVATE FAMILIES, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES and others desiring competent help, male or female, can be supplied at DONALDSON'S Agency, No. 148 Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and would assist with the washing if needed; has a girl able to wait on table or at end the door; mother and daughter would do general housework; have no objections to the country or a boarding-house; best of references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 402 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUATION; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, soups, desserts, game, boning and larding, &c.; unexceptionable City references; good disposition and don't drink. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 423 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, in the rear, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, READY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; is a good family sewer and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can dress lady's hair; would do chamberwork; best City reference given. Call at No. 243 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuits, meats and soups, pastry and dessert cake; would assist with washing if required; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 247 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, COUNTRY OR CITY, for a large number of excellent Scotch, German, and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as an experienced nurse; can take full charge, night and day, of an infant from its birth; or would take care of an invalid lady, or travel North or South; best of reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references as to honesty, ability, &c. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as first-class laundress; understands fluting, puffing and polishing; is willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; good reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen at the store, No. 144 West 19th-st., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 128 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, a situation in City or country; would do housework. Apply at No. 256 West 27th-st., near 8th-av., next to harness store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 26 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman; would prefer the country; is a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; will wash; good reference. Apply at 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing, by a Protestant girl; has good City reference. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WANTS WORK by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, industrious single man; thoroughly understands both; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; has had long experience in care and management of horses; is industrious, sober and reliable; can milk; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, or No. 1,013 3d-av.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING NO USE for his horses during the Winter, is desirous of obtaining a situation for his coachman; a thoroughly competent man, whom he can highly recommend. Address F. R. BUTLER, No. 70 Wall-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom in City or country; can give a year's reference from his last employer; is a sober, honest, industrious man. Address T. C., Box No. 212 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is single, willing and obliging; country preferred. Address M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man of long experience; is a first-class man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good references; no objection to the country. Address P. J., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is a first-class man; is willing and obliging; has good references. Address J. N., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; prefers the country; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address M. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; the best of City references from his last employer. Call at or address J. M., No. 901 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent references from the old country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly and has City references. Call at No. 223 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter; has good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference from last employer. Address J. S. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as waiter; understands his duties perfectly; has good City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

INSURANCE.—A MAN OF THREE YEARS' experience as supervisor of agencies for a Fire Insurance Company, desires to connect himself with some reliable Company; references furnished. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 129 *Times* Office. Correspondence answered in person.

ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WISHING to procure a first-class coachman can find one by applying at No. 50 4th-av.; left his last employer on account of closing up his house for the Winter.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—ALL RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT, well-recommended girls, Protestants and others of all nations, American, English, Welsh, Scotch, French, German, Irish and others, in want of good situations, please notice they can be supplied without delay at highest wages, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 107 4th-av.

WANTED—FOR A GLASS FACTORY TWO packers; none but steady men who understand packing thoroughly need apply at the glass works, corner of Kent-av. and Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at No. 6 Liberty-st., up stairs, New-York.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a number of respectable American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, French ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, excellent and other cooks, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, for excellent situations.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO MAKE himself useful on a gentleman's place; must be able to milk and understand the care of animals. Address B. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND baker; Protestant preferred. Apply, from 12 to 2 o'clock on Thursday, at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS, willing to assist in chamberwork. Apply, from 12 to 2 o'clock on Thursday, at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

IRON WORKS.

SCREW BOLTS.
FORGED NUTS.

FOR STRENGTH AND FINISH UNEQUALED.
SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY, GREENPOINT, L. I.
T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 120 Chambers-st.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes. Also for bridges.

CAR WHEELS.—WE WOULD BE PLEASED to have railroad companies and others interested call and examine AYER'S PATENT CAR WHEELS, one set (8) of which is now on hand at our warerooms.

NEW-YORK STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS MAN WISHES TO INVEST $100,000 or more in an established dry goods commission house in New-York, either as active or special partner. Address, in confidence, R., Box No. 2,085 Post Office, Philadelphia.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the City. Sets of teeth on fine gold, $40; platina, $30; coralite, $12 to $15, including extracting under Gas. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 11 23d-st., near 4th-av. Call and examine specimens.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin..........................$130
Second cabin..................80
Cabin passage to Paris........145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON..................SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP.................SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK................TUESDAY, Dec. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IOWA	Dec. 5	HIBERNIA	Dec 26
CALEDONIA	Dec. 12	EUROPA	Jan. 2
BRITANNIA	Dec. 19	COLUMBIA	Jan. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SAMARIA	Dec. 3	PALMYRA	Dec. 17
TRIPOLI	Dec. 10	TARIFA	Dec. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.................................$80 Gold.
Steerage............................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO..........3,015 tons..........Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA..........3,392 tons..........Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN.........2,965 tons..........Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA.........2,965 tons..........Jan. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$2[illegible]	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 17.

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The well known side-wheel steamship
RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BIENVILLE follows...............................Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows................................Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamer,
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, and FLORIDA on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Cabin passage $20.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 M.

Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 8th inst.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CORTES.....................NELSON..SATURDAY, Dec. 12

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship VIRGO will sail on the following THURSDAY.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DELAY
IN OPENING THE

NEW ADDITION

TO THEIR STORE,

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.,

OFFER AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE
ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

THAT HAS EVER BEEN PRESENTED IN
THIS CITY,
The greater portion
IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE OPENING.
Also,
large additions in
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS,
BLACK AND COLORED POULT DE SOIES,
TAFFETAS, LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELING,
&c., &c.
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE
AUCTION SALES,
GREATLY BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

SELLING OFF.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,
Have made great reduction in the prices of their

FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
AT
RETAIL,
preparatory to removing to their
NEW STORE.

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS.
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED QUILTS,
BED QUILTS,
BED QUILTS.

One of the largest and most complete assortments, embracing every size and some of the finest goods in the market, at extremely low prices, wholesale and retail.

WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

CLOSING OUT
AT
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
FINE LUSTER CORDER POPLINS,

50 pieces 45 cents, former price 60 cents.
40 pieces 60 cents, former price 90 cents.
35 pieces 70 cents, former price $1.
60 pieces 85 cents, former price $1 20.
2 cases 6-4 Crape Cloth 75 cents, former price $1 25.

N. B.—A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF HALF MOURNING GOODS FROM $1 50 TO $5 PER DRESS, MUCH BELOW HALF COST.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.'S.

MACY. MACY.

NOW OPENING—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No. 62 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS PAIR; CHILDREN'S real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of rich French Cloaks, in velvet, silk and cloth; Opera Cloaks and Sacques at greatly reduced prices, to close the business 1,168 Broadway.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING A SElect stock of Costumes, Cloaks, Ladies' Undergarments, &c. No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND PLUSH FOR Cloaks; Velvet Bonnets and Mantilla Velvet; real Laces and Feathers.

L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

FALL SALES, 1868.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st.,
have on hand a large and select stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and manufacturers' prices.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.
Established 1850.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.

All goods guaranteed as represented.
Goods carefully packed for shipping.

MACHINE ORNAMENTED FURNITURE.—Manufacturers interested in producing grained and other ornamented cottage furniture are cordially invited to examine samples finished by ADAMS' Air Cylinder, at one-third cost of hand labor, and in a superior manner, at No. 44 Murray-st. Rights for several States for sale, and furniture ornamented at greatly reduced rates.

MACHINERY.

TO ENGINEERS AND OWNERS OF STEAM BOILERS.

The "RECORDING STEAM INDICATOR," a new invention worthy the attention of all who are identified with steam and its applications, will be exhibited and explained before the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, inst.

Instruments for sale at No. 47 Dey-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND PLEASANT suite of rooms to let to a family in a very comfortable and genteelly furnished house; location above 26th-st.; central and convenient; family small and strictly private; table first-class; references of the highest respectability. Address C. T. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for three days.

SPACIOUS, CHEERFUL AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for families, ladies or gentlemen to let, with board, in the handsome double house No. 313 West 22d-st., situate within two minutes' walk of Pike's Opera House, the 23d-st. stages and the 8th-av. cars. Liberal table and moderate terms.

TO RENT.—A LADY DESIRING TO EXERCISE herself in music can be accommodated with one room and have the use of a first-class fabric piano, recently bought by the family of a music teacher, with lessons or without it. Inquire at No. 250 East 23d-st., second floor. References given and required.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD will pay $40 to $50 per week for a parlor and bedroom, nicely furnished, with first-class board, in a good location in the City; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 3,351.

WANTED—IN SOME PRIVATE FAMILY, A completely-furnished room for light housekeeping; terms, $20 to $25 a month, including fire; or, with board for two, $55; reference. Address H. ALLEN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD PARLOR, with ample closets, hot and cold water, either furnished or unfurnished, with board; three windows; delightful southern exposure; location excellent. Inquire at No. 140 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A QUIET FAMILY OF THREE adults, gentleman, wife and son, sitting room and two bedrooms, with board, in a private family, between 9th and 17th sts., Irving-place and 5th-av. Address W. H., Station D.

BOARD—WANTED, BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, front and back rooms on second or third floor, furnished, with breakfast and dinner. Location between 4th and 6th avs., and 29th and 40th sts. Address, with terms, E. W. J., Box No. 5,518 Post Office.

$25 A WEEK FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, first-class board and real home comforts; family small and private; no boarders; East 49th-st., near Lexington-av. Address Post Office Box No. 4,692.

$2 50 PER WEEK FOR A NICELY-furnished room, with conveniences for fire, in a small family, at No. 180 Varick-st., on the line of the 6th-av. Railroad.

TWO FIRST-CLASS NEWLY FURNISHed rooms for gentlemen; will furnish board to satisfactory party; location central, near Madison-square and the hotels, No. 52 West 24th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ONE OF the best locations; view of Union-square; reasonable price to a good tenant. Apply at No. 31 East 14th-st., up stairs.

FIFTH AV.—OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House, superior suites of rooms with private table if desired. Also single rooms with board in the first-class house, No. 16 5th-av.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen in a private family residing on 19th-st., near Irving-place. Front room on third story. Address Box No. 539 Post Office.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN SECURE most desirable rooms, with board, in the first-class and elegantly-furnished house, No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS, (private bath-room,) to let to gentlemen only, at No. 68 South Washington-square; references required.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in a private family, at No. 109 Macdougal-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Large front room and hall room, communicating, to let with board.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE.—FAMILIES DEsiring a good home for the Winter will please call as above. Table first-class.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor on Madison-square, with first-class board. Address E. L., Box No. 763 Post Office.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

NO. 26 EAST 30TH-ST., (NEW NO.)—TO LET, a large furnished room, with hall bedroom adjoining if desirable.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS No. 23[illegible] West 59th-st., fronting Central Park; $20 each.

PARLOR AND BEDROOMS ADJOINING, with or without board; also single rooms. No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE.—TWO SINGLE rooms on second and third floors, also large pleasant room on fourth floor, with first-class board.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST., rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av., reception room, suitable for a physician's office, to let, with or without board.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, WITH BOARD, first floor; location, 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely furnished third-story front room, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 32 WEST 26th-st., will let two large, well-furnished rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Three large rooms, furnished, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, with or without board. Reference required.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, IN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with board. Reference.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH-ST. — HANDSOME rooms to let, with board.

HARLEM—NO. 168 127TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; terms reasonable.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—DESIRABLE AND ELIGIBLE floors, (of four, five and six rooms each,) on 9th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.; each floor has separate water-closets, gas-meters and stationary tubs, and Croton and gas-fixtures complete. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 153 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE Winter, (15th December to 1st May,) in 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply at No. 127 Clinton-place, in office.

TO LET—THE WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS OF the five-story brown stone building No. 24 Vesey-st. Apply to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR ONE, THREE OR FIVE YEARS, at a cheap rent, the fine commodious marble front store, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., near Broadway; dimensions, 50x80 feet; basement beautifully lighted, 50x100. Apply on the premises.

WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—ANY person having a large and well-furnished house, well located, to let for the Winter until 1st of May, will find a good tenant (private family without small children) by addressing, with particulars, Box No. 2,292 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 22d sts., a three or four story house, for a strictly genteel business purpose. Address, stating lowest terms for ten years, S. L. V., Box No. 4,723 New-York Post Office.

DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED—BY AN American family of four, (two children,) a small house, or the upper half of an ordinary-sized house; not above 34th-st. Address, stating location and rent, C. E. B., Box No. 713 Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARRIS PARDEE, LEVI M. BATES, TRACY C. ROBERTS, LANSING C. MOORE, JACOB B. CROXSON, AMOS C. GREENLEAF and JAMES H. SAHLER, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. SUMMERS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and six dollars and forty-one cents, ($1,906 41,) with interest from the 10th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868.

J. N. LAKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1868. J. N. LAKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 251 Broadway.

n12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMELIA E. BURNS, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA ROPER, John B. Roper, James O. Roper and Emily Roper, his wife, Susan M. Susman and James Susman, her husband, Mary A. Piper and Henry Piper, her husband, Sarah Bartlett and Edward Bartlett, her husband, and George W. Roper, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 310 Myrtle-av., (between Oxford and Cumberland sts., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, August 10, 1868.

D. VAN WART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n26-law6wTh*

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES — ALL STYLES FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS.
100 SLEIGHS JUST RECEIVED.

Sleigh bells, harness, several second-hand carriages, for sale cheap. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use. G. H. MERCER & MONOD,
No. 3 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC POUND, 88TH-ST. and Madison-av., a gray horse and three goats, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock, and a springing goat on Dec. 5.

WANTED—A BOX SLEIGH; SECOND-HAND will answer. Apply in the bakery, corner of Ewen and Devoe sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

COACH FOR SALE—AT NO. 422 3D-AV.; worth $150; will be sold for $50, if sold to-day; also, one nearly new for $500.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK AND WORK. Inquire at No. 52 Warren-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SING SING.—FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., within one-half of a mile of the station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house, (filled in with brick,) containing two parlors, two dining-rooms and eleven sleeping-rooms, besides kitchen, laundry and attic; house is 45x35 feet, with an extension; is very substantially built and in perfect order throughout; there are about six acres of land, handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; large carriage-house and stable. The above is offered for sale with the new and elegant furniture, and can be purchased at a bargain. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY, Penn., about thirty miles from Philadelphia, a good MANSION HOUSE, with six acres, located near railroad depot at Royer's Ford. A fine opportunity for opening a hotel. Building easily altered. Photograph and particulars of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FINE INVESTMENT.—VALUABLE BUILDing plots, 10, 20 or 30 acres, beautifully located, high ground, on Central-av.; three-quarter mile from McCombs' Dam; terms to suit. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, the first-class dwelling-house No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., situated within three minutes' walk of ferries to both upper and lower part of New-York City; distance does not exceed thirty minutes from Wall-st. or from Broadway and Grand-st., New-York. The house is 31 feet wide by 70 feet deep. The ground running through to South 10th-st. is 50 feet by 200 feet. The house is most substantially built, thick walls and heavily timbered, and strong enough for a warehouse or factory. It is furnished in the best manner; furnace in cellar, grates and marble mantels throughout; hot and cold water to all parts of the house; baths, water-closets and all modern improvements. The house is frescoed throughout in the best manner. Will be sold at a bargain, or will be leased for a term of years to a responsible tenant. Inquire of WM. WALL, No. 242 5th-av., or WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME HOUSE FOR SALE.—HAS all improvements; fine yard, with arbors, grapes, &c.; one-half block from Fort Green Park; premises, No. 47 Elliott-place. See auction sales of WYCKOFF & LITTLE for Dec. 8.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THIRD, SIXTH AND EIGHTH-AV. business property; tenement property paying largely; private houses in choice locations; Boulevard, Harlem-av. and street lots, in parcels to suit purchasers. For sale by SMITH & CLARKE, No. 7 Pine-st.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE—50x100 feet, between Prince and Houston sts.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 280 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

3d. For flagging sidewalks, north side of Rector-street, from Washington to West-street.

4th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue.

5th. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fifth-street, north side, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

7th. For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, from the Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to 75 feet.

8th. For building sewers in Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

3d. The north side of Rector-street, between Washington and West.

4th. Both sides of Sixty-second-street from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

5th. The north side of Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. Both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on said streets.

7th. Both sides of Seventieth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, all the lots on all the blocks lying between Seventieth and Eighty-second streets and Eighth and Eleventh avenues; also, the west side of Eleventh-avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-seventh-street; also, Central Park.

8th. Both sides of Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interest are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
NO. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT ELECTION DISTRICT CANVASSERS.—The Canvassers of the several Election Districts enumerated below, having failed to make returns of the votes given at the Charter Election, held Dec. 1, 1868, for charter and other officers, as required by law, within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls on the day of election: Notice is hereby given that unless such returns are immediately made, complaint will be made to the District-Attorney of each delinquency, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to compel a compliance, as nearly as may be, with the requirements of the statute:

First Ward, Sixth District.
Fourth Ward, Second District.
Sixth Ward, Fourth District.
Seventh Ward, Eleventh District.
Eighth Ward, Fourth District.
Eighth Ward, Seventh District.
Eighth Ward, Fifteenth District.
Eighth Ward, Sixteenth District.
Eighth Ward, Seventeenth District.
Ninth Ward, First District.
Ninth Ward, Fifth District.
Tenth Ward, Fifth District.
Tenth Ward, Twelfth District.
Eleventh Ward, Fourth District.
Eleventh Ward, Seventh District.
Twelfth Ward, Fifth District.
Twelfth Ward, Ninth District.
Thirteenth Ward, Eighth District.
Fourteenth Ward, Third District.
Fourteenth Ward, Fourth District.
Fourteenth Ward, Fifth District.
Fifteenth Ward, Fourth District.
Sixteenth Ward, Third District.
Sixteenth Ward, Eighteenth District.
Seventeenth Ward, First District.
Seventeenth Ward, Twenty-eighth District.
Eighteenth Ward, Seventh District.
Eighteenth Ward, Fifteenth District.
Nineteenth Ward, Fifteenth District.
Twentieth Ward, Third District.
Twentieth Ward, Eighteenth District.
Twenty-first Ward, Eighth District.
Twenty-first Ward, Fifteenth District.
Twenty-second Ward, Fifth District.
Twenty-second Ward, Thirteenth District.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk of Common Council.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.

Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.

HENRY V. BURGY,
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

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MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.

A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 318 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE.—At 7¾.

Sole Lessee and Director..................J. GRAU
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

Presented THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1, and same EVE at 7¾, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled.

The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Guerette, Bagard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140.

General admission, Ev. and Matinee, $1. Family Circle, 30c.

After 9¾ o'clock, general admission half price.

Private boxes for Saturday Matinee can now be secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATRE DAILY.
Unabated success of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Who appear before continuously crowded houses.

THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, With new local hits, Costumes and Appointments. | IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL and DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE to JERSEY.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Especially for families. | CINDERELLA, OR The Little Glass Slipper.

Throughout the day at all hours,
COM. FOOTE and MISS NESTELLE, the smallest matured people in the universe. A host of living human phenomena.

THE MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, AND THE CURIOSITIES OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Forming the greatest combination of attractions in the world. All strangers visiting New-York should visit Wood's Museum. Admission 50 cents.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CARD.—The management would respectfully announce that due notice will be given of the opening of this theatre, when will be presented the
FOURTH BOOTH GRAND REVIVAL OF
ROMEO AND JULIET,
from the original text of Shakespeare, and not the Garrick version of the ordinary stage, with NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, elegant and HISTORICALLY CORRECT COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c.

J. HENRY MAGONIGLE,
Business Manager.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

APOLLO HALL,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—TO LET, THE LOWER HALL FOR DRAMATIC, MUSICAL OR LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, &c.

MUSICAL.

A.—HAINES BROS.',

CELEBRATED
PIANOS
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
No. 46 East 14th-st.,
Union-square.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Organs and Melodeons and dealers in Pianos. Instruments to let and sold on installments. Warerooms, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

BEFORE YOU BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand piano, rent one for a few months. Then if you purchase, we will deduct the rent, or sell on installments.

STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, No. 55 West 16th-st.

A good second-hand SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO will be sold at a BARGAIN.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased: monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

PIANOS AND CABINET ORGANS, NEW and second-hand, at great bargains, to pay advances; also, paintings, plated-ware, sewing-machines, books, watches, chains, jewelry, revolvers, toilet soaps, lithographic stones, satchels, &c. L. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square and upright pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

where through tickets can be purchased.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:

8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.

3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.

4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.

6:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.

TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK

Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.

TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Bellport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.

NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOSTEE. | PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. | IRMA.

H. L. BATEMAN...............Lessee and Director.

UNRIVALED SUCCESS OF
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
Mlle. TOSTEE, Mlle. IRMA, M. AUJAC,
And all the distinguished artists of the
DOUBLE COMPANY.
SPLENDID RECEPTION OF THE NEW BALLET.

The united chorus of both companies pronounced universally the best ever heard.

THIS EVENING AT EIGHT. | AUJAC. | THIS EVENING AT EIGHT.

LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN,
Opera Bouffe, in one act.

Mlle. TOSTEE......................as......................LISCHEN
M. DARDIGNAC.....................as.....................FRITZCHEN

To be followed by
BARBE-BLEUE.

Mlle. IRMA........................as......................BOULOTTE
M. AUJAC..........................as......................BARBE-BLEUE

Introducing the grand
PAS DE QUATRE,
Danced by Mlle. DE ROSA, Mlle. FRANCISCO and Signor CELLINI.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, 22 Broad-st.

IRMA. | TOSTEE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE—MATINEE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....................Lessee and Director

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1868,
AT 1 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

MLLE. TOSTEE IN TWO CHARACTERS,

FIRST ACT OF LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
And SECOND ACT OF LA BELLE HELENE.

Seats now for sale at usual offices.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.................................DIRECTOR.

MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the charming Fairy Spectacle entitled,
CINDERELLA; CINDERELLA; CINDERELLA; CINDERELLA; } OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which will be given at every entertainment by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN
EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING,
including every variety of
DASHING BAREBACK RIDING,
AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
introducing
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
AND MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.

Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will give during the coming season, as heretofore,

FIVE SYMPHONY SOIREES,
(GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS,) AT STEINWAY HALL,

the first to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series including a reserved seat.....................SIX DOLLARS.
SINGLE TICKETS, (including reserved seat,)
TWO DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES can be had at the following places:

At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 457 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

Reserved seats can now be selected.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.

TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music..........................Piano,
Violin...................................Organ.
Theory and Composition........Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages..................By Native Professors.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Old Ladies' Home will be held at the Asylum, No. 139 East 20th-st., THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock.

ESMERALDA, BY T. VAN LERIUS, now on exhibition at Miner & Barker's Art Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre, day and evening.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR OFFICERS FOR the ensuing year and to fill three vacancies in the Board of Managers of the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York, will take place on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at the rooms of the Society, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M.

HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, President.
JAMES LYNCH, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A MONTHLY meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. Members can procure their tickets for the course of Scientific Lectures at the rooms.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS,
Acting Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..........2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at..8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen. ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.

Circulars at either academy.

STEAMBOTAS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th, 1 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 2 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, fare $1 50.—The steamer VANDERBILT will run until the close of navigation, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURE
And have constantly on hand for sale
WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL
CATTLE, WAREHOUSE,
And every variety of smaller Scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THE GREATEST OF ALL HITS.
292d to 300th performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime.

"The" Hit. "The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit. "The" Hit.

The inimitable American Pantomimist,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun. | 300 300 300 300 300 | There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."

MLLE. SANGALI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.
The greatest ballet troupe in America.
MATINEES 1¾, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Seats reserved for matinees, or night, in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLIEGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.

As the great demand for seats to witness this most POWERFUL DRAMA has caused much disappointment to those whose applications are not made in good time, it is respectfully urged that advantage should be taken of the fact that the Box-Office is open six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
THIRD WEEK.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THIS THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1868,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1, will be performed
AFTER DARK; OR,
LONDON BY NIGHT.
Pronounced by the Press and public the
GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
PERFECT CAST, NEW SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS,
COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents
CROWDED HOUSES, UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS EVENING. A GREAT BILL.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS IN THEIR
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
THE CELEBRATED DONNYBROOK JIG.
CONNECTICUT COURTSHIP.
MRS. WILLIAMS AS THE YANKEE GAL.
FRIDAY BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 7, THE NEW PIECE,
THE EMERALD RING,
Written for Mr. and Mrs. Williams by John Brougham, Esq.
WILL SHINE FORTH IN ALL ITS BRILLIANCIES.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS...............as...............Rosalind
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS...............as...............Juliet
THURSDAY, (only time,) SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS...............as...............Lady Teazle
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, AS YOU LIKE IT
Box-book open for this entire series of performances

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss Sallie Partington a hit; Augustin Daly; RED SCARF; an immense success. THE GREAT SAW MILL; effect received with shouts. THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN; OR, THE LAST MAN AND LAST GUN. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA. DE SOLLA.
FIRST APPEARANCE of the WONDERFUL TENOR
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR.
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA, THE CHILD TENOR.
AGED TEN YEARS, MASTER DE SOLLA, AGED TEN YEARS.
Last week of the beautiful operatic burlesque
LA SOMNAMBULA. LA SOMNAMBULA.
LA SOMNAMBULA. LA SOMNAMBULA.
with those popular artists, Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, Eph Horn, Warren White, Dan Bryant.
BRYANTS. DE SOLLA. UNSWORTH. EUGENE. BRYANTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER, and produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the (late) NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treas., No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Sec., No. 1 William-st.

PROF. RAYMOND.

SHAKESPEARE READINGS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 8 P. M.
At Dodworth's Hall, 5th-av.
Tickets at Macfarland & Co.'s and Schirmer's music store.

PROF. FROBISHER'S READINGS.

THURSDAY EVENING.
BAPTIST CHURCH, HARLEM,
Corner of 5th-av. and 127th-st.,
At 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Second Winter Exhibition, including the collections of the works of the late Academicians, C. L. ELLIOTT, E. LEUTZE and S. A. MOUNT, is now open day and evening at the galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP TOWN:

FIRST IN THE COURSE.
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
On "STREET LIFE IN EUROPE,"
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
(6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.,)
THURSDAY, DEC. 3.
At 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cents. At Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Randolph's, corner 9th-st. and Broadway.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

LECTURES ON "ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS."
Before the "Burchard Library Association,"
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.
For sale at
Messrs. Sheldon & Co's., No. 500 Broadway,
Messrs. Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway,
A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway,
And at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MR. OSCANYAN'S

ENTERTAINING LECTURE,
"SOCIAL LIFE IN THE EAST,"
WITH LADIES IN TURKISH COSTUME.
PIKE'S MUSIC HALL,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, 8 O'CLOCK.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1868, by Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D. Subject—*A Word or Two About Words.*

FREDERICK H. GROSS,
Secretary of the Lecture Committee.

"THE IRISH IN AMERICA."—LECTURE by DANIEL R. LYDDY, Esq., at Cooper Institute, TO-NIGHT (Thursday.) The box office of the Cooper Institute will be open all day for the sale of tickets.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicines, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain; she never fails. Consultation free.

SULPHUR BATHS, ESTABLISHED 1820, BY L. J. TIMOLAT, from Paris, at No. 107 Waverley-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av., for cure of rheumatism, &c.

MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, guarantees relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

THE ERIE WAR.

Further Complications, Orders and Counter-Orders.

A Referee Appointed by Judge Balcom.

Supreme Court, Special Term and Chambers, Dec. 2—Before Judges Sutherland and Cardozo.

August Belmont et al. vs. *The Erie Railway Company et al.; McIntosh et al.* vs. *The Erie Company, August Belmont et al.*—The Erie Railway war appears to be growing in proportions. Orders and counter orders are multiplying rapidly. Judge Cardozo issued an order last week *ex parte*, as already published in the TIMES, to show cause before him why an order made by Judge Sutherland should not be vacated, and why there should not be a re-argument of the motions before him (Judge Cardozo) of the motions already argued before Judge Sutherland. On Monday Judge Cardozo granted to the counsel for the Erie Company another order to show cause why one of Judge Sutherland's orders should not be set aside, or at least modified, so far as to allow the argument on the main question to proceed forthwith. Our readers will best understand the real point, when they are informed (as already reported) that within a few hours at most of Judge Sutherland's order appointing Judge Henry E. Davies receiver, Judge Cardozo granted an order *ex parte*, whereby all proceedings under Judge Sutherland's order were stayed, and a notice of motion for re-argument by the Fisk & Gould party was served for the first Monday of December. On the first Monday, Judge Cardozo, according to the regular assignments, will hold the Special Term at Chambers. Immediately after this dodge was discovered the Belmont party obtained from Judge Sutherland an order *ex parte* requiring the other side to show cause why the order of Judge Cardozo, staying Judge Sutherland's proceedings, should not be vacated. This order was made returnable at 11 A. M. to-day (Wednesday.)

Tuesday was the day for the charter election, and by law no State Court is allowed to sit. So at a very early hour this (Wednesday) morning the Erie party obtained from Judge Cardozo an order to show cause before him at 10 A. M. the same day, at Special Term, why the second order of Judge Sutherland should not be vacated. This last order of Judge Cardozo was, as we are credibly informed, served upon the attorney and counsel for Mr. Belmont while the legal gentleman was in bed on Wednesday morning, such was the manifest haste of the proceedings.

At 10 A. M. all the members of the Bar who have heretofore appeared and taken an active part in this litigation, with the exception of two, were present. In behalf of Mr. Belmont and Receiver Davies, there were Judge Pierrepont, Mr. C. A. Rappallo, Judge Noah Davis, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Spencer. On the other side there were Messrs. Burrill, Bosworth, Vanderpool, Fullerton, Seward and Judge Porter. Messrs. O'Connor and Stoughton were not in attendance.

Judge Cardozo having taken his seat on the Bench, the motion was called on and Messrs. Rapallo and Pierrepont proceeded to argue that the practice, which has grown to such an extent of late, of one Judge staying the orders of another Judge having concurrent jurisdiction, was irregular. Counsel said it was a most deplorable state of the Judiciary—a shame that such things were practiced. Besides, the orders were irregular. That Judge Cardozo, who granted this unusual order, was not the Judge who was assigned to hold the Chambers of this Court at the time; that it was assigned to Judge Sutherland, and he had been holding Chambers during the month just passed. The regular Special Term for the trial of issues of law had been assigned to Judge Cardozo, and he had no business, at least without notice to the opposing party, to hold Court for any other purpose. The other side replied that such an order as that made by Judge Cardozo had, in this City, come to be recognized as legitimate by nearly every member of the Bar. The decision of the Court was reserved.

All the counsellors engaged in the case then left the New Court-house building, in which Judge Cardozo's Court is held, and repaired in procession to the Supreme Court Chambers held by Judge Sutherland. Arrived there, Mr. Rapallo stated the case, and recited to the Court briefly what had been done.

Judge Sutherland asked what was expected of him—what did counsel want?

Judge Pierrepont said perhaps Judge Sutherland would take the same view of the whole matter as Judge Cardozo; hence it might be better to await the decision of the latter. He suggested that Judge Sutherland consult with Judge Cardozo.

Judge Sutherland had no difference or quarrel with Judge Cardozo, but he could not well have a consultation with him except at his (Cardozo's) request, or in the regular course of Court business.

After some further unimportant discussion, an adjournment of the main motions was postponed until Thursday morning.

The Broome County Suit—Appointment of a Binghamton Referee.

Before Judge Balcom.

The People of the State, &c., ex rel. Marshall B. Champlain, Attorney-General, vs. The Erie Railway Company and its Directors, &c.—A telegraph dispatch from Binghamton, in this State, informed the readers of the TIMES of Wednesday of the fact that Judge Balcom had appointed one Giles W. Hotchkiss a referee, with power to examine the affairs of the Erie Company with the view of ascertaining whether a receiver ought to be appointed.

Judge BALCOM's opinion reads as follows:

OPINION OF JUDGE BALCOM.

This action is brought by the Attorney-General in the name of the people of the State, on leave granted by a Justice of this Court. The place of trial is Broome County. The action is authorized by section 430 of the Code, which provides, among other things, that an action may be brought by the Attorney-General, in the name of the people of the State, on leave granted by the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, for the purpose of vacating the charter or annulling the existence of a corporation, other than municipal, whenever such corporation shall do or omit to do certain acts, among which are these: 1, Offend against any of the provisions of the act or acts creating, altering or renewing such corporation; or 2, Violate the provisions of any law by which such corporation shall have forfeited its charter by abuse of its powers; or 3, Whenever it shall exercise a franchise or privilege not conferred upon it by law. This section makes it the duty of the Attorney-General, whenever he shall have reason to believe that any of the acts or omissions specified therein can be established by proof, to apply for leave, and upon leave granted, to bring the action in the manner I have mentioned, for the purpose of vacating or annulling the existence of a corporation, in every case of public interest. Sufficient facts are alleged in the complaint to warrant the bringing of the action, and they have not yet been controverted by affidavits or an answer. The complaint shows that actions have been commenced against the defendant and its directors by stockholders of the defendant, in which actions two different receivers have been appointed at Special Terms of this Court in the First District; and one of such receivers has also been appointed receiver in a similar action brought by a stockholder in the Circuit Court of the United States, sitting in the City of New-York. The General Term of this Court in the First District, held in Howe *vs.* Deuel and others, (43 Barbour, 504,) that the visitorial powers conferred upon the Court of Chancery by the revised statutes, relative to proceedings against corporations in equity, can only be exercised by the Supreme Court on an application made at the instance of the Attorney-General, or of a creditor of the corporation, or of a director or other officer having a general superintendence of its concerns; and that an action cannot be brought under the statute by a stockholder against the corporation and its trustees, to restrain the trustees from exercising any powers as trustees, and for the appointment of a receiver of the property and effects of the corporation. That case holds that trustees may be restrained in such an action from doing illegal acts, but that the Supreme Court cannot entertain such an action brought by a stockholder and appoint a receiver therein, under its general powers. I take it to be clear that no creditor of a corporation can have a receiver appointed until he has a judgment and an execution returned unsatisfied. I regard the decision in Howe *vs.* Deuel and others (*supra*) controlling authority that no receiver of the defendant or of its property and effects should be appointed in an action brought by a stockholder or stockholders of the Company; and I cannot avoid the conclusion that the orders appointing receivers in such actions have been hastily made, and that they will be reversed by the General Term of this Court, to which, I understand, appeals have been taken. I am therefore of the opinion it is my duty to enjoin the defendant, its directors, officers, trustees and agents, from delivering to any such receiver, possession of the Erie Railway, or of any of the property and effects of the Erie Railway Company, but they will be required to deliver possession to any receiver who shall be appointed in this action. The interests involved in this action are of the greatest magnitude, and the greatest care should be exercised in respect to them. I therefore hesitate about appointing a receiver in this action at the present time. An order for that purpose would imply that the defendant's charter should be vacated and the existence of the defendant as a corporation annulled. I think the Court should have more specific information than is contained in the complaint before making an absolute order appointing a receiver in the action. I shall therefore appoint a referee to thoroughly examine into the transactions, affairs and condition of the defendant, the character and condition of all actions affecting the Erie Railway Company and the directors thereof, with instructions to report to this Court with all convenient speed. But the directors of the defendant should be forbidden and enjoined in the meantime from exercising any doubtful powers or authority without the sanction of this Court, and from issuing any new convertible bonds of the Railway Company, and from converting any bonds of the Company into stock thereof. I ought to add another reason which influences me to refuse at present to appoint a receiver in this action; and that is, the enormous fees, costs and expenses that would be incurred by a receiver taking possession of the Erie Railway, and its property and effects. Of course if anything new should at any time be developed absolutely requiring the immediate appointment of a receiver herein, the Court would not hesitate to appoint one.

I trust the adoption of the foregoing views in an order in this action will protect the interests of the public, and of all persons who have an interest in a faithful and economical management of the Erie Railway Company, and bring to light the transactions of the Directors of the Company, so whatever of blame or dishonesty may exist will rest upon the individuals guilty of it, and not be shared by any who have so conducted themselves as to be worthy of the trust confided to them by the stockholders.

THE ORDER APPOINTING A REFEREE.

The following is the order made by Judge Balcom.

BINGHAMTON COURTHOUSE,
Broome County, Dec. 1.

On reading and filing the complaint in this action duly verified, the order of a Justice of this Court, granting leave to the Attorney-General to bring this action, an order upon the defendant to show cause why an injunction should not be granted and a receiver appointed; and after hearing the Attorney-General for the motion, and Mr. Shearman, of counsel for the defendants, in opposition thereto, it is ordered that the defendant, its trustees, agents and servants, the President, directors and other officers of said defendant, are and each and every of them is hereby enjoined and forbidden from transferring and delivering possession of the defendant's railroad, or any of the property, books, papers or effects of the defendant, or held in trust for it, to any receiver, or any person claiming to be a receiver, other than such receiver as may be appointed in this action; and the directors of the defendant, the Erie Railway Company, are hereby enjoined from refusing or neglecting safely to keep said property and effects for the interests of all concerned, until a receiver be appointed in this action, or until the determination of this action. And said directors are enjoined from neglecting or omitting to run the Erie Railway, and control and manage the property, concerns and affairs of the Erie Railway Company, until a receiver be appointed in this action, or until the determination of this action. But said directors are forbidden and enjoined in the meantime from exercising any doubtful powers or authority without the sanction of this Court, and from issuing any new convertible bonds of the Company, and from converting any bonds of the Company into stock thereof. And to enable the Court to decide intelligently whether the Erie Railway Company shall be put under the control of a receiver, Giles W. Hotchkiss, Esq., of the City of Binghamton, is hereby appointed a referee to thoroughly examine into the transactions, affairs and condition of said Company, and the character and condition of all actions affecting the Erie Railway Company and the directors thereof, and to report to this Court with all convenient speed; and file his report, with the evidence taken by him, in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the City of Binghamton. And said referee is authorized and empowered to examine the books and papers of the Erie Railway Company, and to examine on oath any person or persons who he may believe to possess knowledge of matters material to the questions referred to him.

(Signed,) J. M. JOHNSON, Clerk.

THE SING SING MURDER.

Trial of Burns and Whittington for the Murder of Charles M. Jefferds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1868.

The case of the People *vs.* THOMAS BURNS, *alias* "Brick," or "Brickley," and GEORGE WHITTINGTON, for the murder of CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, was called for trial, this afternoon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Westchester County, at this place, before Judge GILBERT, associated with Judge COCHRAN, and Justices SILKMAN and CONKLIN of the Sessions.

The homicide took place at noon on the 14th of May last, in the Sing Sing State Prison, where all of the parties concerned were at the time under penal servitude—BURNS and WHITTINGTON for burglary, and their victim for the murder of Mr. JOHN W. MATTHEWS, who was killed on the night of the 30th of June, 1860, in New-York City, while in pursuit of JEFFERDS, who had just killed his step-father (Mr. JOHN WALTON) in the street, and was fleeing from the scene of the murder.

The particulars of the unusual and mysterious tragedy in Sing Sing Prison, so far as developed, were given at the time in the columns of the TIMES, and need only be rehearsed in brief at this time. JEFFERDS was consigned to the Sing Sing Prison on the 4th of January, 1863, and on the day prior to his murder, had been taken to White Plains, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the purpose of testing the legality of his imprisonment. On the same day he was returned to Sing Sing, and early in the afternoon of the following day his mutilated corpse was found stretched upon a bale of hay in the loft over the stable attached to the prison, in the care of which he had been employed for some time. Four deep, gaping ax-wounds were discovered upon the head of the victim, and from these the brains had been spattered upon surrounding objects, while the life-blood was still flowing profusely from the body. The weapon with which the deed had been perpetrated was, evidently, very sharp, for the hair on the head of the victim was cut as if by a razor, but all efforts to find the whereabouts of the fatal instrument were, for several days, unavailing. The spot where the murder was committed was in front of the window of the hayloft in full view of scores of the prisoners, and their keepers, in neighboring workshops and guard-houses, and yet, strange to say, no one witnessed the affair, nor was the least unusual noise heard in the vicinity by any one. In the progress of the investigation which followed, circumstances were unfolded that seemed to fasten the guilt upon BURNS and WHITTINGTON. It was ascertained that just prior to the murder BURNS had had a difficulty with the deceased, and had been heard to utter threats against his life. WHITTINGTON was thought to have been an accessory, from the fact that he was at work with BURNS near the stable on the day in question. Suspicion of their guilt was strengthened by the eventual discovery of a keen-edged ax, concealed near the scene of the homicide, and this weapon, corresponding, it was thought, with the gashes in the victim's skull, was known to be one frequently employed by the accused in splitting wood. With this evidence before them, the Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict against the suspected parties, and they were remanded to close cells, to await the convenience of the law.

The prosecution is being conducted by District-Attorney JOHN S. BATES, and the defence by Messrs. JOHN D. TOWNSEND and GEORGE GALLAGHER, of New-York.

When the case was called, Mr. TOWNSEND demanded separate trials for the defendants, electing to proceed first with the principal, THOS. BURNS. After two hours spent in obtaining a jury the District-Attorney opened the case, briefly narrating the circumstances of the homicide, and the facts which the prosecution would attempt to establish.

David Forrest, warden of Sing Sing Prison, was the first witness called for the prosecution, and testified that from information received from a convict about noon on the 14th of May last, he went to the barn and found Jefferds in the loft lying on a bale of hay insensible from wounds in his head; by the side of him lay his cap, and in his left hand an open book, *Guy Mannering;* witness directed him to be conveyed to the prison hospital; the lower part of the barn was used for a stable; the prisoner at the Bar was sent to Sing Sing under the name of Burns, but think his real name is Brickley; Jefferds was lying in front of, and about three feet from the window, in the hay loft; he was moaning at the time, but was unconscious; a person going up the stairs to the loft could be seen from where he lay.

Jas. H. Lighthall, keeper of the prison, testified that on the day of the murder he was on duty in the jobbing-shop, and had charge of Burns; he, together with Whittington, worked that day in the woodshed adjoining the barn, sawing and cutting up old stuff for kindling-wood; Jefferds was engaged that day in cleaning the barn; had been at that work for two or three days; he did not go to mess that day, having been allowed to go to the second table on account of an eruption in his face; saw him in the barn at ten o'clock of the day of the murder; he was sitting on a couple of bails of hay in the loft directly in front of the window reading a book; the window is thirty-one inches wide and thirty-nine and a half inches high; when I saw Jefferds sitting there the window was open; I saw Burns with the rest of the gang when they went to mess at noon; there were three of my mess that did not go to mess that day—Moore, Freeman and Jefferds; the distance from the window of the guard-house to the windows of the barn is 319 feet; at the time of the murder there was a tree standing between the guard-house and the window of the barn; there was a prisoner named Stevenson in my gang who made his escape from prison a few days after the murder; he went by the nickname of "Ready;" he has not been heard from since his escape; he did not go to the regular mess, but always went to the second table; saw him a number of times in the yard before dinner; don't know whether he was in the barn at mess time or not; saw him come out of the barn about ten o'clock; did not see anything in Burns' appearance when he went to mess to attract attention; the prisoners are all dressed alike, but they wear their pants to suit their fancy; Burns was usually attentive to his duty; had as much confidence in him as in any of the convicts; did not see Burns and Jefferds together on the day of the murder; the axes used in the woodshed are similar to the one exhibited in Court; would not be able to distinguish a person entering the barn door, from the window of the guard-house; the door and the windows of the barn could both be seen, but not distinctly, owing to the obstruction of the tree.

John R. Rhodes, a convict, testified that he knew Jefferds and Burns in prison; on the day of the murder was employed taking care of the cows, driving them to pasture, milking them, &c.; Jefferds assisted me about the barn; I was away from the barn from ten to twelve o'clock; on returning to the barn saw blood on the floor; thought somebody had been bleeding horses; while looking at it heard a groan, and looking up saw the blood dropping through the floor; went up stairs and saw a man covered with blood; went and told Mr. Forrest, and returned with him to the barn; (witness shown an ax;) that is an ax that I drawed out and ground; I kept it in the barn; a day or two before the murder Jefferds had a quarrel with Burns; he told me he drove Burns out of the barn.

Cross-examined—After Jefferds was taken to the hospital I went to the barn to see if my ax was gone, and found it in the same place where I left it; the ax was dry, and I could not see anything on it; I knew a man called "Ready;" he ran away; don't know as I saw him at the barn on the day of the murder; he used to come to the barn occasionally to see Burns.

Alexander Wilson, (a convict,) testified: I was a cook in the guard-house on the day of the murder, and knew Burns and Jefferds; about half-past eleven o'clock of the day of the murder I saw Jefferds lying in front of the window of the hay-loft reading a book; I saw him from the guard-house; about twenty minutes before twelve I saw Burns go to the barn door, open it and go part way in, and then came out again, and go to the wood-house; I also saw Whittington go into the barn just before Burns went in; did not see him come out again, my attention was called another way; the tree that stood between the guard-house and the barn was a small peach tree; it did not obstruct the view of the barn door or window so as to prevent my seeing.

Cross-examined—Did not see a convict named Moore in the guard-house at the time I was looking at the barn; about a week after the murder I first heard Moore speak about seeing Burns go into the barn; Moore told me that Mrs. Jefferds had offered $1,000 and a pardon to the man who should testify so as to convict the person who murdered her son.

William Moore (convict) was next offered as a witness for the prosecution, when Mr. Townsend objected to his being sworn, on the ground that, being a convict, he was disqualified for being a witness. He said he raised the point here for the purpose of putting himself properly on the record, with a view to taking exception to the ruling of the Court, which he expected would be against him. The ground of his objection was that the statute allowing convicts to testify against each other was unconstitutional.

The Court overruled the objection, and Mr. TOWNSEND then objected to the witness on another ground, viz., that he had stated within a few days that he had no belief in the existence of God or of a future. He cited the case of Butts *vs.* Swartwood (2d Cowen, 431, and Phillips on Evidence.)

Judge GILBERT ruled that the objection was good, provided the fact were proved.

Two of MOORE's fellow-convicts were then offered by Mr. TOWNSEND as witnesses to prove the declarations of MOORE, when the District-Attorney objected to their testimony on the ground that the statute did not permit convicts to testify except in relation to crimes committed in Prison.

This objection was overruled by the Court, when the witnesses were sworn, and one of them testified that Moore told him that he did not care for an oath, and the other that Moore had frequently said to him that he did not believe in any Supreme Being whatever.

The Court decided that the evidence was insufficient, and also, on reconsideration, that the objection itself was untenable.

MOORE was then sworn and testified that he knew Burns and Jefferds in prison, and saw them about 10 o'clock of the 14th of May lying on a bale of hay, in front of the window of the barn; about 11:30 A. M. saw Whittington standing close to the corner of the woodshed and Burns in the barn-door; Burns had something on his arm like a coat or shirt, and appeared to have something concealed under it; Wilson first drew my attention to the men by saying, "come here, now you will see some fun;" I put on my cap to go to dinner, and, going down to the room, after crossing the railroad arch, I cast my eye up to the hay-loft and saw somebody moving his hand as if striking; he had a short-handled weapon; I walked down into the yard when I saw Mr. Benson, and, obeying his orders, I went to the picket railing fence by the barn when I saw Burns come to the window of the barn inside and shut it; on coming back from the stable I saw Burns running toward the well, and he was about the last man that fell into the company going to dinner; a week or ten days before this I was in the jobbing shop yard when I saw Burns and Jefferds in the woodshed quarreling; heard Burns say, "If you don't go away from here it will be the worse for you;" Jefferds grabbed an ax and said to Burns, "D—n you, if you are so fond of axes come on;" Burns threw down his ax and said, "D—n you, I'll be square with you before this day week."

Cross-examined—I swear that Wilson called my attention to the men at the barn; was not on bad terms with Wilson at that time; our difficulty was two months before that; my attention was attracted to the barn window by seeing some ladies up on the side hill; don't know whether anybody else was in sight of the window at the time; first heard that Jefferds was killed when I got to the guard-house, after coming from dinner; I told Mr. Ginley then that I knew something about the murder, and told him not to say anything about it; I told Tucker also when we were at dinner that I could go and put my hand on the man that committed the murder, and told him not to say anything but keep it to himself, for I didn't want to have anything to do with it; I also told Packard, my room-mate, that I could put my hand on the man; heard a report among the convicts that Mrs. Jefferds had offered a reward and a pardon for the man whose evidence would convict the murderer of her son; never said to any convict that I would not have testified in this case if I had not expected to get a pardon or a reward.

Dr. Woodcock testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of Jefferds, and found five wounds—one cut above the eyebrow, and parallel to it, about two inches long; another across the top of the head, about two inches long; another a little back of that, and two more partially on the back and side of the head; the first cut was undoubtedly through the cap; the wounds were fatal, and each one of them might have been inflicted with the ax present in court; I examined the ax at the time, and found what I thought was blood, and at the request of the Coroner, I submitted it to a test, and ascertained that it was blood; human blood can be distinguished from animal by a powerful microscope; the first microscope I used belonged to the Academy, and I made the examination with Prof. Gilman; the second was one made in Munich for Dr. Butler, and is the finest in the United States; I took the blood of different animals and made the comparison with the different microscopes; in this case I could not tell whether the blood found on the ax was human or animal; I can only say that it was blood.

At this point the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

ARSON.

Result of Fire-Marshal Brackett's Investigation in the Baden Arson Case—Confession of the Incendiary.

Among the numerous fires recently recorded in the TIMES, was that of a liquor store at No. 648 Ninth-avenue, corner of Fiftieth-street; and in this City where property is necessarily much at the mercy of the evil-disposed in pursuit of plunder, and the equally vicious and dishonest holders of insurance policies, it is no less interesting than important to the community that the fullest publicity should be given to every recurrence of this crime, and the means adopted by those in authority to discover and bring to punishment the offender, and secure the protection of the lives and property of our citizens.

It will be gratifying, therefore, in recalling the incidents of this case, to learn that such crimes cannot be committed with impunity, and the energetic means adopted for their avoidance.

The house on the corner of Fiftieth-street and Ninth-avenue was a three-story frame building. The first floor occupied by the sufficiently inflammable business of a whisky shop, and above by four other families, consisting of sixteen persons in all. With a cold, remorseless cruelty, the proprietor of this "gin mill" completes the arrangements for the destruction of the building, and if need be every soul within it, and then takes himself away to the enjoyment of the ball-room. But thanks to the watchfulness of the authorities, his fiendish purpose failed in his absence.

About 1:15 A. M. Officer LOFTUS, of the Twenty-second Precinct, while on patrol on Fiftieth-street, discovered flames issuing from the weather-boards of the first story of the building, and giving the alarm, the firemen were soon on the ground, and through the joint efforts of them and the Police the flames were confined to the store, and after about an hour's exertion were completely extinguished. Fortunately it was so, as the flames had almost immediately seized possession of the only staircase which afforded means of escape for the tenants in the upper stories, the most dangerously situated of whom was the family of Mrs. TAYLOR, who occupied the second floor, and whose first intimation of the fire was the cracking of the window glass at the head of the bed where she slept, and who, with her children, were promptly rescued by the firemen and Police.

Immediately after the extinguishment of the flames, Capt. BRACKETT, Fire Marshal, was on the ground, and began a search for the origin of the fire, which soon resulted in the discovery of unmistakable evidence of crime. On a shelf under the counter he found a pile of charred kindling wood which had been saturated with kerosene oil, and standing near by was a demijohn, in which there still remained a little kerosene oil, and a strong smell of the same pervaded the entire store. These evidences being satisfactory, the efforts of the authorities were at once directed to the arrest of the supposed culprits. The proprietor, FREDERICK BADEN, was arrested in a ball-room in Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by Officers McLAUGHLIN and COTTRELL. On his examination before Marshal BRACKETT, he divulged the fact that one JOSEPH ROLL was implicated with him in the crime.

To seek out and secure this man ROLL was the next duty of the Marshal and Police, and which consumed a week of unceasing, shrewd and ultimately successful effort.

From point to point and den to den in the City he was traced, until finally Officers McLAUGHLIN and COTTRELL felt assured of his capture in a German saloon on Third-street, between Avenues B and C; but even from thence he escaped by a back door, leaving his coat behind, and the officers once more in mental darkness. But again a glimmer of light broke through through the clouds. The unwearying efforts of Marshal BRACKETT discovered that their bird was concealed in the neighborhood of Centreville, N. J., but obtaining his information at 7 o'clock in the evening, when it was too late to reach Keyport in the ordinary way, determining that this great criminal should not escape him by any avoidable delay, he applied to Inspector LEONARD for such facilities as the Harbor Police could place at his disposal—he having, in the meantime, dispatched Officers MILLER and RENISCH, his aids, with directions to proceed to New-Brunswick, and from thence make the best of their way to Centreville—and in reply, orders were issued to Capt. HARTT to convey Marshal BRACKETT and officers aiding him to Keyport. They arrived there at 12:30 A. M., and found the streets in utter silence and darkness. Taking a survey of the locality, and making such inquiries as they could, the were led to believe that he whom they sought was concealed at the house or saloon of a Mrs. BORNAUSER, about four miles from Keyport, on the Middletown road. After considerable effort a conveyance was obtained, and all started for the mansion of dame BORNHAUSER. Passing the house some little distance they halted, and Marshal BRACKETT having stationed his aids in available positions, to prevent escape, rapped at the door, and was admitted by the lady of the house herself, who had no suspicion of their real reasons for seeking the acquaintance of her guest. A few words sufficed to guide the Marshal to the chamber where slept the unsuspecting ROLL, who was promptly arrested, and consenting to accompany the officer, was conveyed to a cell in the Twenty-second Precinct Police-station.

Here ensued still more of the strategy of the Marshal to throw light on this public crime. ROLL was placed in the second cell from the other prisoner BADEN, and in the intervening cell, unknown to either, he placed Officer REINISCH, who for a full hour listened to the criminations and recriminations passing between the two confederates, and in which they plainly admitted their guilt. Immediately thereafter, the prisoners were brought into the Marshal's office, and there confronted by the officer, who repeated their own words to their face.

This was too much for ROLL's former dogged silence, and he "came down" with a clean breast of the whole matter—admitting that for a consideration of $200, to be paid by BADEN on obtaining his insurance, he joined with him in the perpetration of this nefarious crime. The prisoner BADEN having had his examination before Judge CONNOLLY, Judge KELLY, yesterday, at the request of Marshal BRACKETT, recommitted ROLL for examination to-morrow before Judge CONNOLLY, and both, to-day, stand confessedly guilty of arson in the first degree. The stock was of the value of $200, taken by careful and disinterested parties, and on which was an insurance in the Germania for $1,000. Marshal BRACKETT has made every preparation to substantiate this crime by incontestable evidence, aside from any confession of the prisoners.

Fire Commissioners.

The regular meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday morning, Gen. SHALER in the chair.

The Chief Engineer made the following report of fires during the month of November: Total number of fires, 72. Two buildings totally destroyed; fifty-nine slightly damaged; twelve considerably damaged; nine stables slightly damaged; one considerably damaged, and one totally destroyed. The total number of alarms was 78. The buildings destroyed were a two-story frame ropewalk in One Hundred and Second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and a five-story brick manufactory, No. 91 Mercer-street. The number of fires discovered and extinguished by individual companies during the month was 19. A communication was received from J. D. BROOKS, Superintendent of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, returning thanks for the promptness with which the Department responded to the alarm of fire in that institution on Nov. 23 last. The Committee on Buildings reported adverse to the application of Comptroller CONNOLLY that the engine house in Beaver-street be turned over to the City, as the same is required for the use of the Department. The report was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

Sale of Real Estate at Kearneyville, East Newark, N. J.

Yesterday, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. proceeded to dispose of 360 city lots and plots and two dwelling-houses, with barns, stables, &c. The property is situated at Kearneyville, East Newark, N. J., and is known as the Ogden Farm. The land is stocked with abundance of fruit and shade trees, is excellent for the cultivation of crops, and was for many years used as a market garden. This farm is only 400 feet east from the 200 lots recently sold by the same auctioneers on the "Kingsland Manor Plot." The location is very healthy, good schools and churches abound in the neighborhood; the sale was held at the Lodi Hotel, directly opposite the property, on the Newark Turnpike road. The attendance of purchasers was very numerous. Although the competition was keen, prices realized were not so high as on the occasion of the Kingsland manor lots on the 19th ult. In consequence of the severe cold, the sale was postponed until further notice, after blocks A and B had been disposed of at prices varying from $50 to $310 each.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.—The following tenement-houses have been notified to put up fire-escapes &c., during the past week: No. 26 Second-avenue, rear; No. 28 Second-avenue, rear; No. 30 Second-avenue, front and rear; No. 32 Second-avenue, front and rear; No. 79 First-street; Nos. 39, 41 and 49 First-avenue; Nos. 49 and 51 Downing-street; Nos. 62, 62½, 64, 64½, 66, 66½, 68 and 78 Carmine-street; No. 223 Varick-street, front and rear; No. 225 Varick-street; Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Clarkson-street, front and rear; Nos. 14 and 16, Clarkson-street; No. 8 Bedford-street; Nos. 202 and 206 East Thirty-sixth-street. Nos. 497, 499 and 503 Third-avenue; Nos. 219, 221 and 225 East Thirty-fifth-street; Nos. 129, 131, 133, 135, 137 and 139 Cherry-street; Nos. 396, 398, 410, 428 and 430 Water-street; Nos. 602, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626 and 628 East Eleventh-street; Nos. 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625 and 627 Ninth-avenue, front and rear; Nos. 629, 631, 635, 637, 639, 643 and 645 Ninth-avenue. The number of buildings reported to Mr. MACGREGOR from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1868, as requiring fire-escapes, bulk-heads and stairs, and the rooms to be connected, is 7,200. About five-eighths of these orders have been complied with.

ELECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual election of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, was held yesterday. The following list of officers were chosen; Gen. Wm. F. Smith, President; Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Vice-President; David H. Haight, Secretary and Treasurer; Gen. Wm. F. Smith, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., David H. Haight, Robert J. Livingston, Wm. T. Blodgett, Oliver K. King, James J. Sanford, James A. Scrymser, T. Bailey Myers, Wm. G. Fargo, John J. Astor, Israel Corse, E. S. Sandford, Directors.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—Mr. DANIEL R. LYDDY will lecture this evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "The Irish Race, and Its Future in America." Mr. LYDDY is spoken of as a graceful speaker.

NEW-JERSEY.

BERGEN COUNTY COURT.—The Winter term of the Bergen County Court commenced on Tuesday morning, Judge BEDLE presiding. The civil business was concluded last evening, with the exception of one case, which is set down for next week. The Criminal Term is also light, there being but five prisoners in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, whose labors will be completed to-day. The only important case is that of a man supposed to be the leader of a gang of horse thieves and burglars.

BURNED.—A slight fire occurred yesterday in the room of a house in Court-street, near Hudson-street, Hoboken, by which a woman and child, named SMITH, were badly burned. There was no injury to property. The child has since died.

ELECTED.—The vacancy in the Jersey Board of Water Commissioners, caused by the death of Hon. J. WORTENDYKE, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. PATRICK REILLY.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 2—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92¼ for money, and 92¾ for the account, ex dividend.
United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 74¾.
Railway Shares quiet. Erie, 27; Illinois, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 2—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the closing quotations of yesterday, viz.:
Middling Uplands .... 11¾d.@11⅞d.
Middling Orleans .... 11⅞d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 2—1:20 P. M.

Consols, 92¾ for both money and the account.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 2—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Cotton dull at 135f. ꝑ cwt., for tres ordinaire, on the spot, and 124f. for Low Middlings afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 2—2:30 P. M.

United States Five-twenties quiet and unchanged. Railway shares firm. Atlantic and Great Western, 39.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 2—2:30 P. M.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm. Pork firm. Lard quiet.
PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 8s. ½d. ꝑ gallon. Turpentine quiet.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 2—5 P. M.

The following are the closing prices made at the Stock Exchange to-day:
Consols 92¾ for both money and the account, ex dividend.
United States Five-twenty Bonds 74⅝
Erie Shares 27
Illinois Centrals 96
Stocks were steady at the close.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 2—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed easier, with a decline of fully ⅛d. ꝑ lb. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales. The following are the closing figures:
Middling Uplands .... 11⅛d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans .... 11½d.@11⅝d.
BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 2—5 P. M.

Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 9d. ꝑ cwt. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.@59s. Linseed Oil, £27. Tallow, 51s.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Petroleum declining; 54f. bid for Standard White; holders ask 54½f.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Bourse strong: Rentes, 70f. 75c.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Cotton declining; Tres Ordinaire quoted at 132f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Exchange on New-York firm at unchanged rates. FLOUR less active; Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 75. WHEAT firm but quiet for No. 1 at $1 22@$1 27; No. 2 steady at $1 12@$1 12¼. CORN—Old No. 1 is neglected and nominal at 78c.@80c. cash, and 78c. seller all the month; No. 2 very quiet, with a small business at 78c.: New firmer but quiet at 54c.@54½c. for No. 2; kiln-dried declined 3c.@4c.; sales at 68c.; Rejected declined 1c.; sales at 60c.@62c. OATS more active at an advance of ¼c.; sales of No. 2 at 46½c.@47c. RYE quiet and easier; sales of No. 1 at $1 12½@$1 13¼; No. 2 at $1 11@$1 12. BARLEY dull at $1 61. WHISKY—Buyers offer 92c.@93c. PROVISIONS firmer and active. MESS PORK, $22 25@$22 50, cash, and $21, seller January. BULK MEATS active at 7⅛c., seller December. HAMS in good demand at 10½c.@11½c. SWEET PICKLED HAMS 12c. LARD firm; prime steam, 14c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $8 25@$9. BEEF CATTLE more active on shipping account: Good to Choice $6 50@$7; Fair to Good Steers, $4 30@$5 75; Common are neglected. LIVE HOGS active at an advance of 10c.@15c.; Common to Medium, $6 75@$7; Good to Choice, $7 25@$7 50. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 23,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,600 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Middling, 23c. FLOUR—Fall Superfine, $5@$5 75; Extra, $5 85@$6 50; Double Extra, $6 75@$8; Treble Extra, $8 50@$9 50; Fancy, $10@$11 50. WHEAT firm; Fair to Strictly Prime Red, $1 40@$1 65; Choice to Fancy Red, $1 70@$1 90; Prime to Choice White, $1 70@$2; Spring firm at $1 30 for No. 1. CORN firmer at 69c.@75c. OATS declining; sales at 55c.@56c. BARLEY unchanged; sales at $1 75@$2 01 for Prime to Choice Iowa. RYE firmer at $1 15@$1 18. WHISKY unchanged; sales at 95c.@96c. PORK firm at $23 for City. BULK MEATS firmer. Dry Salt SHOULDERS 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c. BACON—11c. for Shoulders, 17¼ for Clear Sides. LARD dull; Choice Keg, 15c. LIVE HOGS active, at $7 35@7 62½, gross; the number killed to date is about 70,000. CATTLE, $3 50@$5, gross; Fair to Choice, $4@$5 ꝑ head. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 3,500 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels; Hogs, 7,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

COTTON, ⅜c. lower; Middlings, 23¼c.@24c.; sales, 4,600 bales; receipts, 4,631 bales; exports, 5,705 bales. Gold, 135¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling Commercial, 145¼@146; Bank, 146¼@146¾; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ꝑ cent. discount. SUGAR firm; Common, 8½c.; Prime, 12c. MOLASSES firm; Choice, 63c.@66c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firm; high grades dull; Superfine, $6 50@$6 75; Double Extra, $7 12½; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. CORN firmer; supply light; sales at 80c. OATS firm at 62c. BRAN unchanged. HAY dull at $21@$22. PORK firmer at $25. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD dull; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 16¼c.@17c. WHISKY steady and unchanged. COFFEE firm; Fair, 14c½.@15c.; Prime, 16¾c.@17c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged and quiet. COTTON quiet at 23½c. for Middling. WHISKY dull at 98c. Dressed HOGS dull at $9@$9 40, net; receipts, 6,000 head. MESS PORK quiet at $22 75@$23. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 12¼c.@13¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear. Small sales of New Sugar-cured HAMS at 17c. LARD dull at 13c. for Butchers, and 13¾c.@14c. for Prime Steam, and 14½c.@14¾c. for Prime Kettle. GREEN MEATS firm but quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10⅝c.; Hams, 11¾c.@11@⅜c. The *Price Current* gives for receipts of Hogs for the week at 34,000 head, and for the season at 106,000 head, against 94,000 for the same time last year. Gold, 135.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber State; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $2 20, and 360 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. CORN quiet; sales, 400 bushels No. 1 at $1 05. BARLEY and other grains nominally unchanged. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ꝑ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $37, ꝑ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c. LAKE IMPORTS—19,500 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—7,600 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $6@$6 62½; Medium, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT quiet and unsettled at $1 21½ for No. 1, and $1 11 for No. 2. OATS dull at 47c. Corn nominal at 82c. RYE steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 08. BARLEY—Sales of No. 2 at $1 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

TOBACCO—Sales 50 hhds.; Lugs, $7@$9: Medium Leaf, $13; Cutting, $17 25. HOGS, $7 75@$8, gross. COTTON, 22½c. FLOUR, $5 25@$6. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 80. CORN, 50c.@55c. OATS, 55c.@58c. RYE, $1 30. MESS PORK, $23. LARD, 14¾c.@15c. Bulk Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. GREEN MEATS—Hams, 11¾c.; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Sides, 11¼c. Raw WHISKY, free, 98c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 1,122 bales; exports, 2,046 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN, 70c. OATS, 63c. PORK—Old, $25; New, $23 50. LARD, 16¾c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, nominal; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

COTTON dull and ½c. lower; sales 370 bales; Middlings, 23¾c.; receipts, 1,352 bales; exports, coastwise, 331 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 43c. RESIN dull at $2 12½@$5 for No. 1 to Pale. TURPENTINE, $2@$3. TAR unchanged. COTTON dull at 22c.@23c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

COTTON—Market quiet and easier; sales, 1,850 bales, including 150 bales after the close yesterday; Middlings, 23c.@23¼c.; receipts, 1,011 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

COTTON opened firm and closed dull; Middlings, 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 3,022 bales; exports—to Havre, 1,685 bales; coastwise, 2,207 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 2.

The COTTON market was quiet; but little was done in consequence of the municipal election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

FLOUR, $4 75@$7 50. WHEAT heavy; sales Shipping at $1 80@$1 85. Legal Tenders, 74.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

Stock market steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54¼. Gold, 135.

[Advertisement.]

MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO TEMPERAMENT.—Many good people are unhappy in marriage because their temperamental constitutions are not adapted. If the temperaments harmonize, many serious differences will be palliated. This whole subject will be explained in a lecture to-day noon in the Phrenological Room, No. 389 Broadway. Seats 25 cents, or six tickets for $1. Doors open at 11½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 12 precisely.

[Advertisement.]

Winter is close upon us, and its blasts and snows will soon be felt, when FURS will be thegreat consideration with the ladies. KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, offers a stock of these, embracing all kinds and all degrees of excellence, elegance and cost, which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. We advise all, before purchasing elsewhere, to inspect the stock of FURS offered by KNOX, the Hatter.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Allemannia	Nov. 18	Hamburg	New-York
China	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Samaria	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Dec. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Boston	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Dec. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA.			
Morro Castle	Dec. 3	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:40 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, *via* Nassau, N. P., by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4. P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 2.—*In steamship Pereire, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Felden, Mr. Chappetier, Mrs. Wilderming, Mrs. Wilderming and 2 sons, Mr. Brittin, Mr. Cortelyou, Mrs. Taylor and servant, Miss Taylor, Miss Prime, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Giraud, Mr. Main, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Miller, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Parade, Mr. White, Mr. Fiske, Mr. Budington, Mr. Sapicha, Mr. Symmes, Mr. Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, chambermaid and child, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Clark, Mr. Beranger, Mr. Ernst, Mr. Bunge, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. and Miss Coite, Mr. and Mrs. Tousey, Mr. and Mrs. Wynkoop and infant, Mr. Coite, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Cutting, Miss Cutting, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Stevens and chambermaid, Mrs. Blanchard, Mr. Siegle, Mr. Boudin, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Scharpevert, Mrs. Stern and 3 children, Mr. Schrewp, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Goytisolo, Mr. Desriber, Mr. Montillot, Mr. Proutant, Mr. Woodwell, Mr. Dulphy, Mr. Simonin, Mr. Goggin, Mr. Alophe, Mr. Stearns, Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Carryon, Mr. Parisot, servant of Mrs. Bradford, Sister St. Joseph, Sister de l'Annonciation, Sister St. Trinee, Marie Lannoy, Mrs. Procha, Miss Durand, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Star, Mr. Multer, Mme. Weill and 3 infants, Mr. Kinchel, Mr. and Mrs. Grobt, Mr. Thelippet, Mr. LeClerc, Mr. Gruaux, Mr. Mercier, Mme. Fleury, Mr. Hoffer, Mr. Lautersbach, Mr. Medrosa, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Roch, Mme. Simon, Mr. Listmayer, Miss Listmayer, Mr. Eichenberger, Mr. Muller, Mr. Alberti, Mr. Lilienthal, Mr. Butteux, Mr. and Mrs. Butteux, and child, Mr. Bourquin, Mr. Simon, Mr. Royer, Mr. and Mrs. Menard and 2 children, Mr. Saintard, Mrs. Cook, Mr. Budington, Mr. and Mrs. Wood and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gasseir, Mr. Rouide, Mr. Selles, Mr. Chomet, Mr. Dumasset, Mr. Duhoux, Mr. Stecken, Mrs. Leroy, Mr. Buminkouski, Mr. and Mrs. Garcia, Mr. Cruciani, Mr. Lailou, Mr. Willer, Mr. Wixcock, Mr. Kohn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 07 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises... 8 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 01 | Gov. Island..10 50 | Hell Gate ..12 12

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

Steamship Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre Nov. 19, via Brest 21st, with mdse. and passengers to George Mackenzie. Experienced very heavy westerly gales and head seas the entire passage. Nov. 30, 2 P. M., 636 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, Galveston Nov. 20, via Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Nov. 25, 6 P. M., lat. 24 37, lon. 82, passed steamship Wilmington, bound W. 26th, 11 A. M., lat. 24 25, lon. 81 15, passed a side-wheel steamer, supposed the De Soto, strg. S. S. W.

Steamship Tillie, Sturges, Galveston Nov. 19, via Key West 25th, with mdse, and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Nov. 25, off Cape Florida, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Sedgwick, bound S. Left at Key West, U. S. steamers Penobscot and Saco, coaling.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbados,) Rhodes, Barbados 24 ds., with molasses and passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras, with a succession of heavy N. W. gales.

Bark Palestina, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McCulloch, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Penniston & Co. Has had heavy gales from N. and N. W., during which lost and split sails.

Bark Blanche Howe, (of Portland,) Ingersoll, Marseilles Oct. 8, via Gibraltar 20th, with mdse. to Miller & Houghton. Has had strong westerly winds for the past 10 ds.; previously moderate weather. Nov. 28, lat. 36, lon. 74, spoke brig Mary Rice, from Manzanilla, for New-York, and supplied her with provisions.

Brig Mary Rice, (of Baltimore,) Broughton, Manzanilla 24 ds., with cedar and tobacco to R. R. Barthold—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has had heavy northerly gales the entire passage; was 8½ ds. from Cape Antonio to lat. 22, lon. 85, a distance of 150 miles, and has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Nov. 17, Israel Gatcomb, mate, of Machiasport, Me., died, and was buried at sea.

Brig Redwood, (of Newport, R. I.,) Gardner, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Ezra T. Wheeler & Co.—vessel to Baxter & Merrill. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage. Nov. 22, experienced a heavy gale from N., during which lost foresail and received other slight damage. 21st, off Double Head Shot Key, signalized ship John Harvey, strg. N.

Brig Frances Lewey, Lewey, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had northerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Crocus, Colburn, Gardiner, Me., 7 ds., with lumber to Hoiroke & Murray.

Brig Mary Grace, (of Parrsboro,) Oliver, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to T. J. Bennett.

Brig Gilmore Meredith, Ayres, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. D. B. Webb, Hyde, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, Baylis, Jacksonville, Fla., 9 ds., with lumber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Brady, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry G. Fay, Prescott, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza J. Staples, Staples, Harrington, Me., 10 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Louis F. Smith, Green, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Althea Franklin, Holden, Mystic, for Charleston.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Campbell, Gloucester, for Virginia.

Schr. Ellen M. Waite, Ray, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Charles, Trefeathen, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Somers, Heath, Providence, for Charleston.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket.
Schr. Pizarro, Smith, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Boston, Smith, Boston.
Schr. Sarah E. Jones, Williams, Boston.
Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Borden, Fall River.
Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.
Schr. John Manlove, Staples, Providence.
Schr. J. W. Everman, Holden, Providence.
Schr. W. O. Pendleton, Jones, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. A. A. Rowe, Rogers, Nantucket.
Schr. Amelia F. Cobb, Sawyer, Provincetown.
Schr. Annie S. Freeman, Williams, Provincetown.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. M. A. Dyer, Eldridge, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. John R. Clark, Thompson, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Morrell, Baker, Norwich.
Schr. Phil. Elder, King, Providence.
Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.
Schr. Charles Potter, Chase, Nantucket.
Schr. J. C. Baxter, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munro, New-Haven.
Schr. T. H. Seymour, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Nellie Doe, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Gloucester, Hodgdon, New-Haven.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Hill, New-Haven.
Schr. Hiram Tucks, Pressy, Fall River.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Golden Eagle, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.
Schr. Minquas, Terry, Providence.
Schr. Surge, Dennis, Hartford, for Trenton.
Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Hovan, Newport.
Schr. C. R. Paynter, Cox, Albany, for Bridgeport.
Schr. N. H. Hall, Sommers, Rondout, for Hartford.
Schr. Geo. H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Williams, Newburg, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. A. E. Carroll, Tyler, Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 2—Arr. brigs James Davis, from Philadelphia; Monica, from Elizabethport; schr. Excelsior, from Jamaica.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2—Arr. bark Monnequash, from Liverpool.

Off the port—Steamship Key West, New-York via Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Carroll, for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 2.—The steamer Glaucus, from New-York for Boston, passed this point at 7 o'clock this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2—Passed up for Norfolk, brig Lizzie Kimball, from Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 2—Arr. last night, steamships Huntsville and San Jacinto, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

Sld. to-day, steamers Leo and Florella, for New-York. Cld. bark Mary Greed, for Havre; brig Tarquin, for Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2—Cld. ship White Swallow, for Hong Kong, with breadstuffs.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2—Arr. steamships W. P. Clyde, from New-York; James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The brig Gen. Marshall, of Belfast, from Rondout for Boston, with a cargo of coal, is at anchor in the bay, with all her masts cut away close to the deck. Assistance will be sent from Provincetown.

The schr. John H. Allen, of Philadelphia, is ashore at Scituate. She has bilged and her deck has broken in. The vessel is high and dry at low water, and will be stripped to-day.

Spoken, &c.

At Cienfuegos, Nov. 13, brig Naiad, for New-York next day; schr. Ontara, for do. do.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—The steamship City of London, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The steamship Cella, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
1868.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

Invite the attention of the public to the following list of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, containing the most varied assortment of elegant goods ever exhibited by one house in the City:

Cabinets and Etageres,
Pedestal and Inlaid Tables,
Bookcases and Desks,
Jardiniere and Flower Stands,
Bronze Clocks and Ornaments,
Gilt Tables,
Smoking Chairs,
&c., &c.

Piano and Table Covers,
Lace Curtains and Tidies,
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS,
(IN SETS,)
Blankets, Quilts, &c.

Our facilities are now so complete, that we are prepared to furnish CURTAINS and FURNITURE of every description within 48 hours after purchase.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

To Close the Business of the Present Firm,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 30,
WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 & 235 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
At Actual Cost.
Stock Must be Closed Before Jan. 1, 1869.
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY TO
SAVE 20 PER CENT.
FOR STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR GOODS ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE CITY.

LADIES'
WATCHES.
A. C. BENEDICT,
NO. 28 BOWERY,
[ESTABLISHED 1818.]
Has the FINEST retail STOCK of LADIES' WATCHES in the City, MADE TO ORDER—just received; will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES and WARRANTED.

EDWARD W. HOUGH,
Successor to
BERNARD BOSCH,
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER,
No. 35 Bond-st.
Pure hair and spring mattresses made up to order. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A LARGE AND CHOICE
VARIETY OF
FANCY GOODS,
SILVERWARE,
JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
TO BE FOUND AT
BALL, BLACK & CO.'S,
565 & 567 Broadway.
WE WOULD CALL PARTICULAR
ATTENTION TO A FINE
COLLECTION OF
BYZANTINE MOSAICS,
JUST RECEIVED.

TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, N. Y.
SILVERWARE
OF THEIR OWN MAKE, AND SELECTIONS FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
DINNER,
DESSERT,
TEA SERVICES,
WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CASE GOODS AND TABLE ARTICLES OF STERLING QUALITY.
TIFFANY & CO., HAVING THEIR OWN FACTORY, ARE ENABLED TO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR SPECIAL ARTICLES WITH FACILITY. DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with every variety of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH.
1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus,
2. Embracing the most talented in all their departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING AND FINISHING, they produce cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.
3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES the FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING.
NOS. 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.
WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.
SUITS OF EVERY VARIETY
FOR GENTS AND BOYS.
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED WELL MADE.
ONE PRICE ASKED.

COLD-INE
FOR COLDS. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
Kingman & Murphy,
No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York, one block west of Broadway. Prices low.
WE OFFER OUR LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND AT VERY LOW PRICES TO PURCHASERS UNTIL JAN. 1, 1869.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
We are daily opening fresh invoices of Rich and Valuable Goods, expressly selected for Holiday Presents, comprising an elegant assortment of Clocks, Bronzes, Geneva and Paris Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Paris and Vienna Fancy Goods, and of Watches of all production.
Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
No. 2 Maiden-lane, N. Y.,
Sole Agents for James Nardin's celebrated Watches.

ALL NEW GOODS!
FIRST-CLASS
HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
FIRE SETS, COAL VASES, PLATE-WARMERS, FOOT-BATHS, COOKING UTENSILS,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
BASSFORD'S,
COOPER INSTITUTE.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, TEA-TRAYS, PLATED WARE, [illegible] COOKING UTENSILS, [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.